THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LX. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3 1845. NO. 15.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 27, 1844.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—This venerable holiday passed off very pleasantly. The weather was fine, and in the cheerful enjoyment of the good things of life, the exchange of greetings and gifts, in acts of religious devotion, in attendance on fairs and social meetings, and visits, the whole community seemed to participate. We understand the fairs were well attended, and produced handsome returns. We have not heard of a single accident or any improper conduct to mar the beauty of the scene. May we have many returns of such peaceful and cheerful holidays.

☞Our readers will find an interesting letter from Washington in our columns to-day.

☞We are informed that H. S. MAGRAW, the Locofoco nominee for Mayor, is the protege of the "Post faction" of the party, and that there is no little squirming among the faithful. This is the faction which make so much ado about *'squatters,'* denouncing every Whig by this name who has had the fortune to settle here within sixteen or twenty years. By a show of consistency common with Locofocos, their candidate for Mayor is among the newest of the *"squatters,"* so we may expect a cessation of the Post's slang about that class of our citizens until after the Mayor's election. It is rumored also that Mr. MAGRAW has been nominated by the "Post faction" in order to secure TOM PHILLIPS the Post Office; and if by any dissensions among the Whigs the Locofocos should succeed, the other applicants for the "White House on Third street" will be whistled down the wind. Our friend, the *"stable* democrat," is no match for these fellows in political intrigue, and we fear his chance for promotion is rather slim. However, they must settle it amongst themselves. We oppose all Locofocos.

A DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS TO LOUISVILLE.—We have heard the project discussed of establishing a daily line of Steamboats to Louisville next Spring. So far as we can see, the enterprise appears highly favorable. The feasibility no one questions, and the only doubt is the probable success. We are impressed with the opinion that it would be profitable. Let us hear what our Louisville friends think of it. There are plenty of boats to form one.

☞Some rascals took it into their heads to search the canal Collector's office on Monday night for money. They wrenched the foot-scraper from its place, and used it as an instrument with which to force open the shutters of the windows. After effecting an entrance, they broke open all the desk drawers, but got nothing for their pains, except three boxes of old and worthless steel pens. They were decidedly green to think of getting funds there.

☞We learn that Mr. David Leech, the well-known canal transporter, has built a large merchant mill at Leechburgh, of capacity for five pair of burrs, all of which, however, will not be run at first. Mr. W. W. Wallace of this city has recently built a first rate mill in Venango county

☞The case of the Rev. C. J. TORBET, on a motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial, came up in the Baltimore city Court, on Monday last. After hearing arguments on both sides, the Court stated the decision would be delivered in writing on Saturday.

THE ANTI-RENT INDIANS.

Have committed another murder. This will at least force a decision, whether we live under, or without, the protection of the laws; and whether there be any force in our institutions to protect property and life.

The Troy Budget of Friday last, gives this account of it:

HORRID MURDER IN GRAFTON.—A party of 30 of the 'Anti-Renters," dressed in Indian disguise, yesterday assaulted Mr. Elijah Smith, of the town of Grafton, in this county, not far from the Sec place, took him from his wagon, and wontonly shot him! We have learned no particulars beyond these, except that Smith and the 'Indians' have had difficulties for some time past. Mr. Coroner Betts proceeded to the place of murder last evening.

We hear indirectly that the murdered man was quietly proceeding in his wagon to haul wood off a lot bought by Mr. Knowlton from the Van Rensealaer estate—that he was stopped on the public highway by these disguised savages, and that upon his refusal to turn back, or to desist from his purpose—he was deliberately shot dead.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1844.

In *Senate*, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Berrien, calling for the number of foreign Paupers and Criminals imported into the country, and the whole number of foreigners who arrive.

Mr. Merrick gave notice of the following important bills to be introduced by him:

In reference to the transfer of the mails between the United States and other countries:

To secure to the United States, the exclusive right to carry the Public mails by the Railroads:

Requiring the Secretary of the Navy to detail certain Government steam vessels to carry mails for the use of the Post Office Department.

The Senate adjourned over to Thursday.

In the *House*, the Committee on Claims reported Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, appropriating $76,000.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania whose respectability he vouched for asking Congress to appropriate the public Domain for the purchase and liberation of the Slaves of the United States. A motion was made to lay upon the table, and carried by a vote of 117 to 49.

Mr. Morris of Pa. presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill so to amend the naturalization laws that the names of foreigners shall be registered at the Custom House, and that they shall be two years naturalized before voting.

Objections being made to the resolution it was passed over.

Mr. Douglass proposed a Joint Resolution to Annex Texas agreeably to the provisions between the United States and Spain for the purchase of Louisiana. The Joint resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Between three and four o'clock the House were found to be without a quorum. The States were then called and the House adjourned until Thursday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23, 1844.

Both Houses of Congress have to-day cooly adjourned over until Thursday afternoon, in order to the celebration of Christmas with due circumstance and solemnity. Next Monday they will do the same thing in honor of New Year's day. It is a glaring truth that no one branch of this government needs reform so much as the seat of supreme authority, the legislature. When such things as voting to each individual member, at every Congress, a set of books, which costs the nation from five to eight hundred dollars, together with a handsome chest in which to pack them, and its transportation at the government's cost to his residence, are done regularly, and as a matter of course; when palpable misconstructions of the tenor and meaning of the law are adopted, which give to members nearly double the aggregate amount of mileage to which they would be entitled even under the very liberal legal rate of forty dollars for every hundred miles of travel; when the practice of the House of Representatives gives every petty official about it, from the merest child of a *page* through all the grades above him, reason to expect an absolute donation at every session of a greater sum than his full pay—that pay, too, being at the rate of the niggardly allowance of only two dollars and a half a day for the services of children of seven or eight years old!—and when one of these same officers is allowed to charge, for a hundred days together, one dollar and a quarter a day for the use of a horse on account of either House, while at the same time he is hiring laborers, men for other services on account of the same bodies, at one dollar a day—is it likely that under the influence of such an example, persons employed under the administration departments will be incited to fidelity, honesty and zeal in the discharge of their duties to the public. "Retrenchment and reform" should begin where the slandered and vilified Whigs of the twenty-seventh Congress did commence it, at the Capitol itself. Why their efforts were rendered abortive by the clamors, and the calumnies raised against them at the time, is apparent enough to the disinterested observers of the course of "the party" in relation to the spoils, wherever they are to be found.

I will mention one little, but characteristic instance, of the plundering which is carried on under the eyes and noses of Congress. The postmaster of the House of Representatives at the opening of every Congress prepares a little pamphlet, containing a list of the names of the members of both House and Senate, designating what districts they come from, and their residences or boarding houses about the town. It is called a Congressional directory, consists of, say twenty pages, and should cost considerably less than those common almanacs which are hawked about the streets of Pittsburgh, at two cents a piece. Well, there can be no objection to the preparation of such a little affair, nor to members buying as many of them for their own convenience as they please, or at whatever price they please: but it is hard to say what they should want with more than one copy for each, or why the postmaster, receiving as he does a regular salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, should charge very heavily for throwing together a paltry concern that the clerks could arrange *in toto* in three hours. Yet it is a fact, that I find for several sessions back, that the officer referred to has actually palmed off upon the House, and received pay for one thousand copies of this valuable document at thirty-seven and a half cents a copy; and one fifth of that number on the Senate; so that the contingent expense account shows him to have received more than $400 at a session, for what, at a fair estimate, was worth $30, and which there was not the slightest pretext for making a charge upon the public of at all, were it much or little. But this is a specimen of the natural result of patent "progressive Democracy."

This was the day assigned by the House for disposing of, at least for considering, Mr. Ingersoll's Annexation resolutions. When the time came, however, there appeared no willingness to approach the subject. Quite an audience, considering the dreariness of the day, assembled in the galleries to see the bear dance, but he could not be poked up, and the whole matter, expectation and all, sloped off gradually-like until two o'clock, when it was unanimously postponed until a more convenient season, or, as I understood the movement, indefinitely.

It has become perfectly evident that all these ephemeral motions and plans for, and concerning, "immediate Annexation" are nothing more nor less than "Democratic" flummery, gammon, nonsense; all sham. Observe, the subject came in in tangible shape, to wit: Ingersolls' resolutions, embodying Tyler's defunct and buried, but dug-up treaty. It was set down for action for to-day. It was passed over, gladly, willingly. It is not to be supposed that an opportunity can again occur to get at it *before* next Thursday week. And this is a short session, which will be then nearly three-eights gone, and not a particle of the regular business of the year yet done. And how many other projects are there before the House for the accomplishment of the same general purpose? Not less than a dozen, as I reckon. As for this resucitated treaty project, it might upon a pinch receive the votes of one fifth of the House. Weller has a resolution before the House providing for simple unconditional annexation. There is something more of sense and reason in this move, but it wont go down in this community. The fact is, nobody believes that it is the intention of the "democracy" to push the matter. But then "democracy," as every one is aware, has always a great number of ringtail roarers (forgive the coarseness of the phrase,) young and green, but panting and pawing for distinction, about its skirts, who always must be doing something, or attempting something, to astonish the natives. Else how can they hope to be first in the fierce scramble for the crumbs which fall from the magnate's tables? how slim, otherwise would be their chance of carrying off a bone or a fragment, of the carcass upon which the lions of the party had feasted. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll has the reputation of longing with intense desire for the honors, salary and outfit, and other amenities and felicities of a foreign mission. Mr. Weller will be, as it is expected, made P. M. G., or something of the sort.

In the meantime Jones of the Madisonian, (your readers will not have forgotten John, albeit his fame waxeth dim and musty,) is tearing his hair and beating his breast, in the most awful and affecting manner, in contemplation of this state of things. Jones exclaims, if the people did not decide for immediate annexation, what the devil did they decide for? and that is a poser. Jones thinks as Mr. Tyler set this ball in motion, it ought not to stop until it, and with it all the glory and advantage it brings, reaches the right "pocket."—Jones thinks Mr. Tyler ought to sign the bill, not "Polk and Dallas." However he must try to find consolation in the fact that he is not the first great prophet and bard who has been permitted to gain the top of that Pisgah that overlooks the land of his heart's best hopes, the cynosure of his brightest dreams, but be doomed to look and die!

Mr. Jones has several times, in the exercise of his vaticinatory powers, denounced Mr. Benton as a wolf in sheep's clothing, who was seeking to make a breach in the democratic fold, and as harboring sinister designs upon the lambs of the flock. And lo! every body else begins now to see the same thing. Mr. Benton is indeed ratting, and he would do his present (late?) associates a very great favor and kindness by just going over openly to the Whigs. Mr. Benton is no doubt opposing Annexation with all his might, in any shape in which it can be brought up as likely to find general favor. Well, he is a man of great power of mind, and of prodigious energy and force of character, but I hope Heaven has not in store for us the calamity of his coming over to our side. Let us hope that he will remain a thorn, yea, a galling spike, in the ribs of his old friends, our natural enemies, the Locofocos.

Talking of the Madisonian, it is said that that shining and burning light, that beacon on a hill, is to be quenched, hidden, extinguished as it were—and forever. Well, I hope its editor has not had the run of the kitchen for four years in vain. He has made us a good deal of fun in his time, though he did not mean to. *Our* harps, alas, are hung upon the sad and voiceless willows, but methinks I shall snatch mine on the fourth of March, and sweep over its melancholy strings, once more, that mournful strain "Walk off John," in honor of the final exit of both master and man.

I have made this letter much too long, and yet I cannot close without referring to the signal triumph which common-sense Mr. Dana of N. Y., and the express mails, have achieved over Mr. Wickliffe, the bigotry of the Locofoco majority in the House, and the *prestige* of an old established abuse, in the matter of cheap postage. On Thursday last, Mr. Dana reported a bill from the *majority* of the Post Office Committee, which proposes to establish but two rates, 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for more than that distance. It requires all letters to be prepaid, but permits the Post Office stamps, which are to be provided and sold, to be transmitted free of postage. Each additional piece pays an additional postage, until they reach the number of four, when the excess is charged according to its weight. It will be recollected that the majority of this Committee came out against Mr. Dana's propositions last year, with a foolishly furious bill for dragooning the people into a liking and support of the old system, but the expenses in the interval did the business, and now seven of the men on the Committee have so far returned to their senses, as to assent to the bill I have spoken of. I hear of no tittle-tattle, and would not report it if I had.

It is whispered in private circles, that some Yankee mechanic, with the queerest notion in the world of the fitness of things, has presented, or thinks on the whole he shall present, the President and his family with a beautifully wrought and curiously shaped cradle.

It is also rumored, but as my Lady Teazle remarked, "there *are* some things that really ——."

THE GARLAND FORGERY.

The following is the letter which Mr. BIRNEY *did write* to Mr. GARLAND, according to an affidavit of the latter gentleman, published in the Liberty papers. Mr. GARLAND also deposes that he did not tell Mr. DRIGGS that Mr. BIRNEY had told himthat he would refrain from agitating abolition in the Legistature, &c; but as Mr. DRIGGS has replied to Mr. GARLAND, reiterating his former statement, and as it is a question of veracity between those men, we shall not cumber our paper with their statements. Our readers will perceive that Mr. Birney's letter below, is wholy unlike tha forged document:

LOWER SAGINAW, Sept. 3, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—You do not find, in the North Star, the proceedings of our meeting held in the school house during the term of the Court. On my return, I asked the Editor to publish them. He refused to do so, and told me in the presence of several others, that he did so, under the influence of Mr. Williams and Mr. Miller. I then offered to pay him for printing them in handbill form; this, too, he refused to do. He seemed to have been impressed with the belief, that if he should publish them he would make himself liable to an action or prosecution for Libel. I told him I would stand between him and all consequences of that sort, and if he desired it, I would give him my bond to that effect. But even this did not induce him to consent.

These are high handed measures taking them altogether. If this occasion is not taken by the people to rebuke in the most signal manner, such attempts to keep from them a knowledge of their own affairs, by muzzling the press, they might almost as well give up the affairs and management of the County to those who seem almost ready to assume the place of Dictators. I am determined to do what I can to set matters on a right footing—but I shall not be able to do it unless the people stand by me. I wish you would circulate the facts that I have mentioned, as widely and as speedily as you can among our county men. I have prepared for publication an account of our meeting in the school-house, and what took place between the Editor of the North Star and myself, and shall send it to Detroit or Ann Arbor to have it printed. As soon as I get it, I will send you some of the copies for circulation. If the people intend to run another candidate for the House beside the regularly nominated one by the parties, they ought to let it be known as soon as possible;—at all events, before the regular nominations are made.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

MR GARLAND: Bridgeport.

☞The following correction of a statement, first published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, we also give, that Mr. BIRNEY and his friends may not have the slightest reason to charge us with unfairness:

"Mr. Birney was a passenger on board the Great Western, from Detroit last Wednesday.—On the way down, politics, as usual, formed the chief subject of conversation, and Mr. Birney was solicited to give an exposition of his views.—He readily consented, and made a long address, in the course of which he took occasion to express his opinions in regard to Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay. Conceding that his own election was entirely out of the question, he did not hesitate to avow his preference for Polk and the Locofoco policy genarally."

My denial of the above is confirmed by the following letter from Captain Walker, of the Great Western, with whose politics I am unacquainted:

GREAT WESTERN, DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1844.

SIR: Your letter of this date has just been handed to me. You state that I was present and heard your remarks on the Great Western in relation to the Whig and Democratic parties and their candidates for Presidency, and ask whether you expressed any preference for Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay, or for the Democratic policy over the Whig policy.

In reply, I state, that I heard your remarks, and was much pleased with them. You did not express any preference for either candidate or party, but dealt impartially with both, presenting the anti-slavery positions of the Liberty party, and those of the other parties, which conflicted with these positions; but in so doing you intimated no preference of the one party above the other, nor of their respective candidates. The discourse appeared to me to be candid and fair.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] A. WALKER.

TO J. G. BIRNEY, ESQ.

With the reiteration of our regret that any men should descend to falsehood and forgery for the purpose of sustaining any cause, we dismiss the subject finally.

Important to the Friends of Mr. Clay.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, has the following:

We have been requested by Mr. Clay to express his thanks to those Editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. Desirous of avoiding obligations which he cannot conveniently repay, he wishes henceforward to receive only such papers as he subscribes for.

We add, on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. Clay, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by exulting and insulting letters transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The delegates appointed by the "Antimasons and Whigs" of Allegheny City, to nominate candidates for Mayo and Directors of the Poor, met in pursuance of their appointment in the Common Council Chamber," on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24th, and organized by electing JAS. RULONG, Chairman, and *B. A. Sampson*, Secretary.

The following persons appeared and took their seats as delegates.

First Ward.—Wm. A. Irvine, D. Smith, W. B. Erskine, M. Knox, C. Curtis.

Second Ward.—S. A. Walker, Wm. Baxter, Wm. McHenry M. A. White, Jno. Blair.

Third Ward.—R. Campbell, J. Stodart, J. Melville, J. Earseman.

Fourth Ward.—C. Faulkner, J. Painter, J. Rulong, A. Montgomery, B. A. Sampson.

The Convention then proceeded to mark for Mayor and Directors of the Poor. When *Hezekiah Nixon, Esq.* having received the highest number of votes was duly nominated for Mayor, and *Thos. H. Stewart, Thos. Barnett* and *Peter Beard*, for Directors of the Poor.

Messrs. Carter Curtis, J. Earseman and B. A. Sampson were appointed a committee to inform the gentemen of their nomination.

On motion, Resolved, That the members of this Convention endeavor to secure the election of the ticket nominated, by the use of all fair and honorable meansin their power.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the "Gazette" and "American."

The Convention then adjourned.

J. RULONG, Pres't.

B. A. SAMPSON, Sec'y.

From the New York Tribune.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER from EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steamship ACADIA, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Boston on Saturday the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. She brings Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The Great Western arrived out on the 23d in 13½ days, and the Hibernia on the 28th in 12½ days.

Parliament is further prorogued by proclamation from Dec. 12 to Feb. 4, then to assemble "for the despatch of business." On the 28th of November, Sir Henry Pottinger was sworn as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

The Princess Sophia Matilda, sister of the late Duke of Gloucester, and cousin of the King George IV., and William, and of Queen Victoria's father, died Nov. 29, in the 72d year of her age.

The Cotton Market was in a very depressed state, there being a very general desire on the part of large holders to sell,

Wilmer and Smith's Times says of American Securities:

The arrival of the Hibernia, bringing full confirmation of the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidential Chair, has caused an entire absence of demand for United States security. Scarcely a transaction has since taken place; and, though we do not alter quotations, they must be considered as quite nominal; their rise or fall depends altogether upon the policy of the new government.

It was said that M. de Logan, recently Consul General of France in Tunis, was to go to China as Consul General.

Mr. Washington Irving, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at the Court of Spain, arrived at Bordeaux on the 13th, on his way to Madrid.

It is said that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the vacant deanery of Limerick on the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who is a Whig, and a decided supporter of the system of national education.

Thomas Henderson, Esq., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, died on the 26th ult.

The grand banquet to Sir Henry Pottinger by the merchants of Liverpool, was to take place on the 17th inst.

GREAT ROBBERY.—An extensive robbery has been committed in the banking-house of Messrs. Rogers, Towgood & Co., bankers, of Clement's lane, London. Bank notes to the amount of from £35,000 to £40,000 or £41,000, were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the hall of the inner office, and securities to a very large amount were taken by the thieves.

☞Gov. Porter writes to John Mitchell that he is a firm friend of the Tariff policy, yet he voted an open ticket for the Polk electors!

The Locofoco party profess also to be in favor of this policy, and an opportunity is presented to test their sincerity by the election of the Governor to the United States Senate.—*Har. Tel.*

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 28, 1844.

THE MAYORALTY.

The winter campaign for Mayor, and other city officers, has now fairly opened. All the candidates for Mayor are now in the field, with the exception, probably, of Mr. HAY, who, rumor says, intends to run again as a citizen's candidate. Rumor, however, may be mistaken. The contest this year, will chiefly be between the regular nominees of the Whig and Locofoco parties, one of whom will doubtlessly be elected. Should Mr. HAY consent to run, which, for his own sake, we hope will not be the case, he cannot divert any great strength from either party, and will receive his support from both parties in a proportion to about their relative numbers. We hope, we say, for his *own sake*, he will retire upon laurels already won, and not risk past success, by courting almost certain defeat under circumstances widely different from former campaigns. As a Whig and Antimason, we should like to see him cordially acquiesce in the generally expressed wish of the party to run a candidate on party principles.

Mr. RHINEHART, the candidate of the "Natives," is, we understand, a sincere Whig, and is desirous to witness the final success of Whig principles. If this is the case, he will hesitate to stand a poll in a position to *injure* the prospects of the Whig candidate. He can have no prospect of success, but only the painful conviction that by drawing off a portion of the Whig voters he is indirectly aiding the bitter enemies of both Whig and Native principles. His friends give him the credit of some political accumen—if this is so, he will show it by withdrawing in time, and leave an open field for a fair fight between the united forces of the friends of Whig and Native principles, and their natural opponents, the Locofocos, and not, by holding on, mar any future political aspirations he may have, as he must be aware that men do not soon forgive those who, without any justifiable reason, produce any serious mischief. We may, therefore, presume, that Mr. RHINEHART, as a sincere Whig, a true American Republican, and gentleman of discernment, will withdraw in time.

Mr. HOWARD, the regular nominee of the Antimasonic and Whig party, a gentleman of exemplary character, sterling honesty, and sound political principles, and undoubted abilities for the office, will concentrate the mass of the Whig party. He will receive the support of all Whigs and Antimasons who are anxious to preserve our organization unimpaired, and who possess sufficient stability of character to maintain any political steadfastness. Receiving such support we do not doubt of his election, as it must be entirely evident to the meanest capacity, that the time has arrived, if we ever hope to record the triumph of Whig principles and measures, to maintain a stern steadfastness to our nominations and each other, sacrificing on the altar of our principles all personal preferences and attachments.

Mr. MAGRAW, although he is only the candidate of a "faction" of the Locofoco party, yet will doubtless receive the support of the party generally. Mr. HAY, if he runs, may take off some votes. There is reason, however, for much dissatisfaction in the Locofoco ranks. It is well known that the Post, whose candidate Mr. MAGRAW especially is, has heretofore opposed all party nominations, and threw its influence against Patrick M'Kenna, a genuine Locofoco, but not of the "Post faction." But now, when Tom Phillips wants the Post Office, past professions are forgotten; by intrigue, the "Post faction" succeeds, and already Tom sees looming up before his mental vision, a coozy seat in the House on Third street, brought about through the Locofoco Mayor which Tom made. Even the Post's horror of a *"squatter"* is made to succumb to Tom's ambition! The Post has another object in view in thus going in for a party nomination. It can say, if Mr. Magraw succeeds, to Patrick M'Kenna, Rody Patterson, and other rebellious members of the party, who are strangely of opinion that they have a right to *think* as well as the Post—"now, gentlemen, you see the consequences of resisting our power—when you want to be Postmaster or Mayor, ask us, else it is all over with you." These gentlemen *may* think discretion is the better part of valor, but we think there is too much of Tom Benton's spirit in some of them to yield very easily,

Under all the circumstances, then, Mr. HOWARD'S chance of success is greatly the best, and every Whig should be encouraged to labor earnestly to make his success a *triumphant one!* We wish not only to succeed, but we want to succeed by a handsome majority, that we may cheer and encourage the hearts of our county friends with an evidence of our union, firmness and strength.

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

We are gratified that the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny have taken up for Mayor our friend HEZEKIAH NIXON, who has filled the office so creditably during the past year. Mr. NIXON is a good officer and a sterling Whig, and will be triumphantly elected. Our friends in that beautiful and noble Whig city labor under less difficulties than we do on this side, yet the Whigs of Pittsburgh, notwithstanding, aim at equal success with their Allegheny brethren.

ANNEXATION.

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, speaks as if he considered the prospect of Annexation this session, rather small. Washington letters, published in the Charleston Mercury, speak very despondingly on this question. A letter of the 14th, says:

"Texas here is considered to be gone—gone at least over to an Extra Session of Congress—if not to a much blacker place, so far as annexation is concerned."

"I have heard many members of Congress from the South speak on the subject, and they all agree that Texas is dead for this Congress.—The Southern men are indignant: but what matters their indignation when operating upon Northern phlegm, hardened by interest or cupidity.

"It is now plain that the late Presidential Election has neither "settled" this, nor any other question in your favor. The Globe, you will perceive, gives it up for this Congress."

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—A meeting has been called in Canton, Ohio, to take into consideration the propriety and practicability of constructing a Railroad from Canton, in the county of Stark, to Akron, in the county of Summit.

☞The Post, in its shamelessness, still tries to misrepresent the course of the Whigs in relation to Mr. PHOENIX'S bill. Will that paper explain the following resolution, moved by one of the Polk Electors, and passed by Mr. POLK'S friends and neighbors in Tennessee, since the election:

"4th. *Resolved* That we consider the result of the great contest just closed as a verdict of the American people AGAINST A PROTECTIVE TARIFF."

More South Carolina Flummery.

In the Senate of the State of South Carolina, on the 16th instant, Mr. Pickens introduced some resolutions on the subject of the proceedings in Congress on Abolition petitions and the repeal of the Twenty-fifth Rule, among which was the following:

Resolved unanimously, That on this subject we admit no legislative power in Congress, and that such legislation will be in fact *a dissolution of the Federal compact.*

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Senate, and sent to the House for concurrence; where, after a strong debate, they were laid on the table.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on the night of the 18th instant, after a session of between three and four weeks.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS. *Action in Virginia.* The citizens of Portsmouth, Va., have held a public meeting for the purpose, as they say, "of taking into consideration the course of South Carolina in relation to the unwarrantable and unjustifiable proceedings of Massachusetts, in sending an agent to break down and destroy her sovereignty and internal policies." After passing sundry resolutions, condemnatory of Massachusetts, and justifying the course of South Carolina in expelling Mr. Hoar, a committee was appointed "to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature of Virginia, for the passage of laws, in relation to *free negroes* coming into this State, similar to the laws of South Carolina, and also a law authorizing the court of Norfolk county to send from her limits all *free negroes.*"

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—The Mobile *Herald*, of the 14th inst gives the particulars of a most atrocious outrage which occurred in Dallas county, Ala., last Thursday week. A party of nine men with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, made an attack upon the house of an old man, named Burge, the object of which, it is supposed was, by threats, and punishment, to drive him from the possession of his land. Burge closed his doors and prepared to defend himself. The aggressors were armed, and attempted to beat down the doors. In the attack the old man was killed, and his son so dreadfully wounded as to preclude all hope of recovery. One of the daughters, a woman of eighteen, escaped from the house, and was killed about two hundred yards distant from it, a ball entering her right side below the arm and coming out on the other side below the heart. It is said that at the time she was killed, she was on her knees supplicating the murderers for mercy—Another younger sister was wounded slightly in the hand.

In the defence made by BURGE, a man named HOLLOWAY was killed, and another (DAVIS,) was so wounded that there was no chance of his survival.

The rest of the scoundrels fled. Several of them, we are informed, whose names are MCELNOY and HARRIS, arrived in Mobile on Wednesday last, and immediately took passage for New Orleans.

The attack was made about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the dreadful result of it was exciting a great deal of feeling in Dallas county. A purse was collecting for the purpose of aiding in the arrest of the murderers. All the parties, it is said, were men of good standing. BURGE was industrious and had amassed his little property by frugality and hard work.

Railroad Exemption.

We trust every Whig in Congress will profit by the fortune which has befallen our Representative, Hon. J. P. Phœnix. Mr. P., at the suggestion of many citizens interested in Railroads, proposed in the House the exemption of Railroad Iron from duty. He had no thought of countenancing any abandonment of the Protective Policy, either general or partial; but he believed—as do many others—that even the iron interest of our country would be promoted by the introduction of Rail Bars free of duty, and the consequent immediate construction of several new Railroads, connecting our Iron Mines with the sea board and with every part of the country. We do not concur in this view, but we know that it is entertained by many decided advocates of Protection. But the entire Locofocoism of the House sees fit not only to oppose Mr. Phœnix's proposition, but to make it the pretext for a general discharge of slang about "high duties on such articles as *poor men* require," "no duties on importations for the *capitalist*," &c. &c., as though Railroads were intended and calculated to benefit only their stockholders.

Now every sensible man knows full well that the owners of Railroad Stock are *not*, in the average, so much benefited by the construction of their roads as is the public generally. Look at the Harlem, Stonington, Long Island, Worcester and Housatonic, right here around us—all immensely beneficial to the districts they traverse, to New York, and to the business or traveling public, but a dead loss to their public spirited owners. Here, too, is the New York and Erie—at least one million of people would be greatly benefitted by its construction; but who takes the Stock, except with a view to the public good? Now suppose a temporary exemption of Railroad Iron from duty should cause this road, and a dozen like it, to be completed next year—who would be most benefited by the exemption—the Contractors, Landholders, Laborers, Timber-furnishers, &c. employed thereon, the public whose convenience would be greatly promoted thereby, or the Stockholders, who would have expended their money, and received in return Stock which would be worth in the market, fifty or eighty per cent!—And yet Loco-Focoism represents the exemption as a special gratuity to the Capitalists alone, and is thus demagoguing in Congress and all over the Country! And the *Albany Argus* follows up with a cry, *The Whigs* attacking *the Tariff as it is!!* We trust the fate of Mr. Phoenix's well meant but ill considered proposition, will dissuade any Whig from hereafter proposing or countenancing *any* change in the Tariff. Let Loco-Focoism compromises with itself as it best can.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1844.

The Circuit Court of this District have had under consideration, a Slave case of some interest, growing out of the application to carry back to Virginia a woman Slave who was brought here voluntarily some years since. By an old law of Maryland, which continues in force in this portion of the District, every Slave brought into the District by its owner with the view of residing here, becomes free. In the pending case, a Justice of the Peace granted authority to the owner of the Slave, or rather the administrator, to return with his Slave.

The Circuit Court decided that the Justice of the Peace had no power to grant such authority. The case was argued by able counsel, and excited a good deal of interest.

The Court to-day have under consideration the case of a man who passed himself off as a brother of Silas Wright, and who borrowed money upon the strength of the relationship.

THE THREE MILL TAX.—It may not be improper to state to those who hold scrip for loans in this State, that their dividends or interest are liable to the deduction of three mills on every hundred dollars of the principal every year; (of course only one mill and a half is payable each six months.) We understand that the law taxes all loans, all moneys at interest, and all bank dividends; and the proper officer of the county, city, town or institution, will deduct the tax upon the capital from the interest or dividend.—*U. S. Gaz.*

COMMERCIAL.

We learn by private letters from Cincinnati that hog had further advanced and sales had been made from $3 to 3.25 per 100 lbs. The general impression there appears to be that the number of Hogs will be considerably less than last year.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.

The U. S. Gazette says.—We have before us a private letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 15th. We extract as follows: "The crop for this season, of the State of Louisiana, is estimated by good judges to amount to 160,000 hhds., though the frost of the last two days will have injured the crop to the amount of 15,000 hhds.]. This account is of the district, as far as heard from, within two days hearing of New Orleans. The Franklin (Attakapas) Banner states that the county of Attakapas now produces every season upwards of 20,000 hhds of sugar, which, without taking into account the cotton, corn, stock, &c., brings upwards of a million of dollars per annum; of this amount, the Parish of St. Mary gets upwards of $550,000. The Sugar business, it remarks, is rapidly extending. A large number of cotton planters in St. Martin have put up sugar works within the past year.

The Warren (O.) Chronicle says that Messrs. J. & M. B. Taylor of that town, during the season just closed, shipped 1,309,620 lbs. of Cheese, or more than *six hundred and fifty-four tons.* The quantity of this article made in the Western Reserve is astonishing, and if the proprietors of dairies would aim at producing first rate only they might soon rival the far famed Goshen.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRON TRADE.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.—The demand for iron during the last fortnight or three weeks has been very great, and prices have improved—the merchants keeping stocks here and in London, who may be considered as the best judges of the prospective state of the trade, have bought very freely, and are still purchasing at advanced rates—November and December are generally the flattest months in the year, the quantity exported during this period being almost uniformly insignificant, but the trade is so buoyant from the enormous home consumption, that even at this period an advance in price would appear justifiable; that prices will rule higher in the spring appears now almost certain. The make of iron is increasing, the works which have been standing are gradually coming into operation, and the iron masters generally are preparing to produce in the year 1845, a much larger quantity of iron than ever was produced in Great Britain before. In these preparations the iron masters are fully justified. The prospective demand for rails, chairs, atmospheric pipes, wagons, locomotives, and other articles connected with railways, appears at present almost unlimited.

The consumption of plates, angle and other kinds of iron, in the construction of iron steamers and sailing vessels, will form in the coming year a very important item. There are, likewise, several new shapes of iron being introduced, specially adapted for ship building purposes.—This branch of the trade has rapidly advanced of late, and seems likely to produce a complete change in ship-building, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the world.

A number of large vessels are now being constructed of iron in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and many other of our smaller ports. The weight of iron consumed is now enormous. Per ton money is cheap. The recent reduction of interest by the Bank of England has turned a large amount of capital into the channels of manufacturers and commerce; and this will have the general effect of increasing the demand for Iron, as its consumption is indispensable in almost every manufacturing peration. Pig iron is firm at 55s in the Clyde, and 65s in Liverpool, and most of the works have orders that will take them some time to execute. Bar Iron in Wales has improved 10s per ton, the price at Cardiff and Newport being from £5 10s to £6 ℔ ton, according to the make. The present price of merchant bar Iron in Liverpool is £5 15s to £6 ℔ ton. In Staffordshire prices are generally 10s per ton better, and most of the iron masters are full of orders for two months from the present period. The Yorkshire makers are much pressed with orders. Altogether we may report that the present state and future prospects of the iron trade are very satisfactory.

An iron revenue cutter has been contracted to be built by Mr. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, lessee of the Tredegar Foundry, Richmond, Va. It will be commenced forthwith.

Pork and Beef Packing in Pittsburgh.

We are somewhat surprised that some of our shrewd Packers have not thought of purchasing their stock in this city. It appears to be the impression that Hogs or Beef-Cattle cannot be got here, or if got, yet too high to make it a profitable business. For this reason, we presume, when the season for killing arrives, they flock off to the interior of Ohio, to Cincinnati, Louisville, or Indiana, to buy. From what we have observed this fall, we think that no difficulty would be experienced in the course of two or three years, if encouragement were given to drovers to come here. Several came here this fall but not finding buyers, passed on to Baltimore. They asked, it is true, a fraction higher than was obtained in Cincinnati at the opening, but we are assured not more than the Hogs purchased early in that city will net when housed here. Now they have gone up there to $2.87@3.15, and had the droves which were offered here at 2.75 to 3.00, been taken, they would have netted a very fair margin *less* than purchases making at the Cincinnati rates of $2.75@3.00.

We presume had any one endeavored to buy here, no less than 10,000 head could have been got. Tais would have been something to begin on, and the attention of drovers being attracted, next year the number offering would have been double, or treble as large. In this way an important market could be gradually and permanently built up in a few years. This is not fancy. The route which drovers pursue lies so near the city, (being the Cumberland or National Pike) it would be no trouble for them to diverge here in advance of their stock to feel the pulse of the market, and if satisfactory, bring them here. As a general thing a large amount of bulk pork cut up here early, could be sent forward, if desired before the Canal closes, and that in the very best order, as in one instance was done this fall, when a considerable lot of Pork was cut and salted down from the block in a clean section boat, by which it was taken to Baltimore without being handled at all on the way. If we are not mistaken section boats are taken on trucks from the terminus of the Canal near that city into it on a Railroad. If that is the case, meat put down in a boat here from the block, could be discharged into a Smokehouse there. The same remarks apply to Philadelphia.

Years ago a large business was done here in Pork packing. We well remember when the offal was so abundant as to find no market and thousands of Hogs' heads and feet were thrown into the river to get clear of them. We recollect, in particular, one year, in which a prodigious

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1844.

☞The Post manifests no little uneasiness at the exposure of its manœuvering to make the Mayor's election subservient to a snug seat in the Post-office. And well it may. Its conduct has been too barefaced to escape detection, and cannot but excite the indignation of many aggrieved members of the party. When Patrick M'Kenna, an old citizen, and long tried Democrat, ran for Mayor, the Post, having nothing to gain by his election, opposed him on the ground that political nominations were wrong in municipal elections. Party must be laid aside, and party principles merged in the public good! But now the Post, having an ulterior object in view, and hoping that the Locofocos may succeed among the multiplicity of candidates, and temporary dissensions, goes to work to secure a nomination for its own ends, and even submits to take a "*squatter*," after it has been denouncing for years back some of our citizens by that term.

M'Kenna and Patterson, &c., must be very *meek*, indeed, if they will submit to be thus kicked about to suit the purposes of the Post, and thus render themselves the laughing stock of the community. It is not very likely, either, that the community will think that a Locofoco "squatter" is any better than a Whig, and that if the Post meant anything in its denunciations, that they do not hold just as good against its own candidate, as against citizens who have lived here twice as long.

MORMON TROUBLES.

We learn from the Warsaw Signal that the Mormon difficulties in Hancock county, Illinois, are increasing. A long list of acts of thieving, are given, attributed to the Mormons. Public meetings have been called by the Anti-mormons to take measures to defend and protect themselves from these depredations. The end of the troubles in that region is not yet.

The Warsaw paper tells a story of a farmer of McDonough county, who brought a load of Pork to Nauvoo, and sold it readily for the hard cash. He had not got out of town, however, before he found that his cash was all *Bogus*. Hastening back, he found his pork had just taken passage over to the new state of Iowa.

Dorr.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it has no power to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* for Dorr. He must submit to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, or remain where he is.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1844.

I shan't bore your readers with any nonsense purporting to be an account of the proceedings of Congress for the present week. Nothing has been done, and the reports show little more than the yeas and nays upon the question of adjourning over for as long as the constitution allows, or from day to day. I will, however, give even this Locofoco House its due, in saying that its members met to-day, and having no fight upon the floor, nor even a scene of disorder, discussed in a courteous and gentlemanly way, though only for *Buncum*, the bill for reducing the price of the public lands. The eight days, you know, between Christmas eve and the 2d of January, is a sort of social saturnabia, in which it is considered a kind of religious duty among our fellow citizens, of this community at least, to get and keep as boozy as consists with the capacity of self locomotion. In pursuance of this laudable custom, the principal bars have been crowded for the last two days, and at the shilling tap of the National hotel a number of highly respectable and exciting rows have been got up, extemporaneously, as it were, and from pure good and friendly feeling between the parties. Quite a number of very rich and comical looking black eyes have been the consequence. It is gratifying to be able to state that no member of Congress participated in these "compliments of the season." On Christmas day, some zealous Temperance preacher became so much scandalized at the evidences of unseemly jollity which the avenue, and particularly the neighborhood of the public houses, presented, as to raise his voice against the vice, on the public highway, and to make a stump speech upon the subject in the middle of the side walk, but judging from the appearances in the same neighborhood on the following evening, he made no serious impression.

I was not much surprised, therefore, to-day, to hear a poor fellow in the gallery, commence howling and yelling, in the men's gallery of the House of Representatives,) in a state semi-delirium resulting from long continued intoxication. The door keeper, Mr. Dow, a descendant of the severely moral and correct puritans of Massachusetts Bay, forthwith attempted to snake him out by the nape of the neck, but would hardly have succeeded without the assistance of half a dozen of the sober and well affected by-standers. I did not learn what the man's politics were.

Col. Polk, a brother of the president elect, arrived in town last evening.

I think it is as good as settled that ex-Governor Bouck, of New York, is to be appointed Post Master General. Mr. Wright will be offered the place of Secretary of State, but will decline, as a matter of course. Mr. Wright is a man of undoubted ability, but the maxim which will rule his political conduct for the next four years, and which well represents his ambitious aims, is "*excelsior*." I think the probability is that Mr. Calhoun will retain his present place for a time, but I cannot believe for any length of time. There must soon arrive under Mr. Polk's administration, one of Mr. C.'s "crises" in the progress of the affairs of democracy, and then there must come an explosion between the "natural aristocracy" of the slave holding south, and the "unnatural aristocracy," as Mr. McDuffie calls it, of the north, and Mr. C. and the whole train of his old Nullifying adherents will be blown sky high. The latter consummation is a fated thing. It results *ex-necessitate rerum*, and is therefore inevitable.

A gentleman, wiser in his generation than the rest of us, and whom I know to have had a very potent hand in the moves on the chess board of Tyler's career, assures me that nothing is yet determined, but that an internecion strife is going on between the old and the young democracies. If the latter triumph, a cabinet will be formed in which Mr. Calhoun and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll will be prominent members. He says between these high representative parties, a compact has already been made with regard to the Tariff, that that of 1842 shall be so modified as to go back to the state of the Compromise Act, as in 1838, and rendered that the permanent law of the land. This I can hardly credit, because it would not save the iron interest of Pennsylvania. The deplorable uncertainty of the position in which those stand whose capital is invested in iron works, is well illustrated by a remark of one of the principal proprietors of the Great Mount Savage Works, in Maryland. He says if the Tariff should be permitted to stand, he should have a good property in his share of the works, and if it fall, the stock would not be worth six pence on the dollar!—This is quite certain, if there be no extra session the "Tariff as it is" will obtain a year's respite, and then such alterations and corrections in matters of detail, not of principle, may be looked for, as common sense, and not a mere wanton spirit of destruction or of bitter prejudice, against manufactures, shall dictate.

Immediate Annexation is also a gone coon, if I may judge from what I hear in all quarters. Mr. Hammett, of Miss., to-day plaintively asked if nothing was ever going to be done for it! Mr. Ingersoll said for his part, he was ready to proceed with it immediately. But there were cries from all parts of the House of "not now," "don't begin on a Friday." It seemed to be finally settled that they would lay it over until Monday, and then I venture to predict that they will again adjourn the subject to a more convenient season.

Mr. Benton and Slavery.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives some important rumors. He says that Colonel Benton is opposed to slavery, and in favor of abolishing the institution in Missouri, and, as soon as it can possibly be effected, in the United States. This is not merely an abstract opinion of his, but an axiom, upon which he will forthwith proceed to act, and that too, in the most vigorous manner.

He adds, that Col. Benton will go into a State Convention about to be held in Missouri; and "in said Convention, he is to broach his grand scheme for the abolition of slavery, and incorporate into the new constitution a declaration of the principle, which is to be followed out as soon as practicable by legislative enactments. The people of Missouri have become perfectly satisfied that slave labor is an absolute disadvantage to them, and that they can procure their work done much cheaper by free labor, which entails no obligations, as in case of slavery, to support and look after the laborer any longer than he is actually engaged in toil."

The writer adds:

"The ice being thus broken by Missouri, it is believed that Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—perhaps Tennessee and North Carolina—will soon follow suit, and abolish slavery in these States. Then will come up, in good earnest, the question of the annexation of Texas, if it should not force itself up before. But whenever it does come, Mr. Benton has proclaimed that then and there the great question of slavery is to be permanently settled, and the principle which shall govern the future action of the United States in respect to it, clearly and distinctly marked out. Texas is to be admitted as a free territory, or not at all. In the former case, the liberated slaves will naturally find their way southwardly, and gradually become merged in the quaudroons, *mezlizzoes*, and other hybrid races of Louisiana, Texas and Mexico."

He states further that Col. Benton is to be the master-spirit of the Polk Administration.

FROM MEXICO.

We find in the New York Sun the subjoined intelligence from Mexico, which reached New York by way of Havana. It alludes to events some of which must have occurred two or three days subsequently to our last accounts by way of New Orleans:

"By the fast-sailing barke Rapid, in twelve days from Havana, we have received full files of papers. A steamer had arrived from Vera Cruz shortly before the Rapid sailed, bringing a few days' later news of interest, which we have translated. The most important is, that Congress had ordered the manifestoes of the Revolutionary General to be printed. The Supreme Government had issued orders to General Santa Anna, then at his place at Mango de Clava, forthwith to unite in his command the troops in the district of Jalapa, which amounted to upwards of 10,000 men, and to proceed against Paredes and his comrades. Accordingly, as we already know, Santa Anna issued his proclamation, put himself at the head of 7,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and twenty field-pieces; and on the 23d he left Mexico and marched towards Queretaro, with General Reyes, to which point the troops followed him.

About this time the Mexican Congress passed a resolution censuring the Minister at War for having issued orders to Santa Anna to take command of *the army of the Republic*, when the Constitution prohibited the Supreme Executive from acting in that capacity. The reply of the Secretary not having been deemed satisfactory, they decided that Gen. Santa Anna had been assigned to command the troops of a district, and was not placed at the head of the army. It was therefore deemed necessary that the Minister should forthwith suspend the command of Santa Anna. Meanwhile, Gen Bassadre has been appointed to take his place. How Santa Anna will relish an order which places him under the command of a junior officer remains to be seen. The Havana papers speak in the most discouraging manner of the state of affairs in Mexico.—The Indians continue to pour in upon the Mexicans from every direction. It is said that the American Minister had made another communication to the Government, and the French had sent an agent to demand explanations relative to outrages offered to French citizens. Great confusion and disorder prevailed in every section of that devoted country."

The Lake and the Ohio, Connected by a Railroad.

The citizens of Wellsville and Cleveland seem to be moving in earnest, in reference to a railroad between those two places, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio. Pittsburgh has a deep stake in this matter, and will not look on with indifference. The Cleveland Herald, of Friday last, has the following notice of a contemplated meeting:

RAILROAD MEETING.

We understand that a meeting is proposed to be held to-morrow evening at 6½ o'clock, at the Court House, to take steps to revive a project that has heretofore been very favorably entertained by our citizens—that of a railroad communication with the Ohio river. That it is of great public importance, there is no doubt, and that it would be of immense value to this city cannot be questioned. Some weeks since we published an article on this subject from the Detroit Free Press, and which we hope was carefully read.

There is now a Delegation here from Wellsville on the Ohio river, who will give our citizens their views of the superior advantages of that route over the one to Beaver, which has heretofore attracted the most attention. Our main object is to get a road to the river itself, and whether it be at Beaver or Wellsville is not very important, and that route should be selected which presents not only the greatest advantages, but the best prospect of being speedily improved.

Since the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland, and the making of the improvements in the Ohio and Monongahela rivers to Brownsville on the National road, the subject of a Railroad route hence to the river has received much additional importance.

The whole matter is one so intimately connected with the interests of our citizens, and one that must be speedily and forcibly pressed upon their notice, that we hope the proposed meeting will be fully attended.

SENTENCE OF TORREY.

On Saturday last, Rev. Charles T. Torrey received his sentence in the Baltimore city Court, the motion for arrest of judgment having been overruled. Mr. Torrey was not present in Court, the Judge having spared him the pain of a public sentence.

SENTENCE.—The following is the sentence.—On the 1st indictment, confinement in the Penitentiary from December 28th, 1844, to 2d of April, 1847. On the 2nd indictment until 2nd April 1849. On the 3d indictment until 2nd April, 1851.

Melancholy Disaster—Loss of Seven Human Lives!

Norfolk Herald Office,
Wednesday, 25th Dec., 4 P. M.

The schooner Caledonia, of this port, owned by Captain S. Pedrick, and commanded by Capt. Brown, employed in attending on the wreck of the British brig Nancy, ashore near the Wash Woods, left here on Saturday last with the intention of bringing up the anchors of the brig; but after reaching Cape Henry, the weather became so thick that she could not proceed, and an easterly wind springing up, she put back and anchored under Buckroe. On Monday Morning the wind shifted round to W. S. W., and blew a heavy gale all day. In consequence of this detention, Capt. Brown, it appears, gave up his trip to the brig, and concluded to return to Norfolk; for he got under way about sunset, though the gale had abated very little, and attempted to beat up. The schooner had not got further on her way, however, than between the Rip Raps and Sewel's Point, when she capsized, and, melancholy to relate, every soul on board was drowned! There were, it is believed, 7 or 8 persons on board, but we have heard only the names of Capt. Brown, (master,) and Capt. Isaac S. Pugh, of Philadelphia, (former commanding the schr. Seaford of this port.) The wreck was seen next morning, and boarded by Capt. Hughes, (of the British brig mentioned above, who was at Old Point,) who found the body of Capt. Pugh entangled in the railing—all the others having been washed overboard. A boat came off from the Revenue Cutter Taney with six men, who, however, rendered no assistance in taking off the drowned man, though invited to do so, by Capt. Hughes, and the body remained on the wreck during the day.

It was late before the intelligence reached here, and a friend of Capt. Brown applied on board the U. S. Ship Pennsylvania, at a late hour of the night for some means of conveyance to the wreck, when Commodore Bolton with a promptness and politeness highly praiseworthy, ordered the Steamer Engineer to be got ready immediately, which was done, and she was despatched in charge of Lieuts. Armisted and Carter to the wreck, at which she arrived about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and returned a few hours after with the body of the deceased Capt. Pugh, which was respectfully interred. Capt. P., we learn, has a wife and four children residing in Philadelphia.

Cassius M. Clay.—The Cincinnati "Christian Politician" learns, that Mr. C. M Clay is about to establish a newspaper at Louisville, Ky. to advocate the emancipation of the colored race. We happen to know that such a movement was contemplated last summer, at the very moment that he was so much abused by the Birney *clique* in this State, as no genuine anti-slavery man. The idea originated more immediately with certain mechanics and workingmen of Louisville, who saw the injurious operation of the slave system on the social position and profits of free labor. But it was submitted by them to Mr. Clay, for approval and aid, and by him, no doubt, will be chiefly sustained. —*Detroit Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 1, 1844.

The New Year.—We congratulate our readers on the privilege of commencing a new year. It is a highly interesting season, and may well cause us all to pause, and ask ourselves, "What of the night?" That man lives in vain, yea, worse than in vain, who does not live to some good purpose. In the earnest desire that both we and our readers, may improve on the virtues, and avoid the follies of the past, we wish you all a "*happy new year.*"

Miss Webster Convicted.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that the case of Miss Delia A. Webster was submitted to the Jury at Lexington, Ky., on Friday week last, after learned and able arguments from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Pindell for the Prosecution, and Messrs. Shy, Johnson and Coombs, for the Defence. The Jury, after remaining together all night, returned into Court on Saturday morning with a verdict of *guilty*, and fixed her punishment at two years confinement in the Penitentiary. We understand that the members of the Jury, in consideration of her sex, signed a petition to the Governor for her pardon.

Thus has an amiable young woman, for no crime in the eye of reason and Philanthrophy, in a highly cultivated community, been sentenced to imprisonment and degradation, in obedience to the demands of the "peculiar institution! Verily, Slavery, thou art swiftly hastening thy own downfall!"

More Trouble at the South.

The Governor of Massachusetts sent Henry Hubbard, Esq., to New Orleans, sometime since, on a mission similar to that of Mr. Hoar, to South Carolina. He will probably be rejected *a la Hoar*. The New Orleans Bulletin, after noticing Mr. Hoar's expulsion from South Carolina, says:

"We trust the persons appointed for a similar purpose to this city, will not tempt the excitement which is to be apprehended if he attempt to enter on the objects of his mission."

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

Massachusetts' Ambassadors to the Slave States.—The people of New Orleans, by the last accounts, were daily expecting the arrival of Mr. Hubbard, the Agent of Massachusetts to look after the interests of her (colored) citizens who may from time to time arrive in that city. Should he attempt to fulfil his mission, there is no doubt but he will "receive his passports with the same promptness and urgency as Mr. Hoar did at Charleston.

Indiana Senator.—The Louisville Journal of Friday, Dec. 27, says:

Indiana.—A gentleman who left Indianapolis on Saturday, informs us that no election of U. S. Senator had taken place. The most prominent candidates were Jos. G. Marshall, Esq., Whig, and Michael D. Bright, (brother of the Lieut. Governor,) Locofoco. The general opinion was that no election would take place during the present session of the Legislature.

☞The present debt of the State of Illinois, according to a statement transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, is $44,633,969 31. The annual amount of interest accruing on this debt, is $712,533, of which, thus far, only 50,000 have been promptly paid. According to the auditor's report, the whole revenue of this year amounts only to $145,645 57, which is not sufficient to meet the current expenses of the State government for the present fiscal year. "From this aspect of our monetary affairs," says the Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, "the creditors of the State can with a good deal of accuracy judge what is the present and future prospects of our ever paying this vast and rapidly accumulating debt."

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1845.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY,							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
MARCH,							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY,					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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AUGUST,						1	2
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	31						
SEPTEMB'R,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30				
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4
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NOVEMBER,							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30						
DECEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

THE BOARD OF TRADE,
OR, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—No 3.

Peshaps our readers will begin to think that we have said enough upon this subject, but we intend to have our say while we are about it, and shall confine ourselves to a few suggestions.

As a means of increasing the numbers and efficiency of the Board, it strikes us that the very first step should be to call a general meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers of the city. Let a sufficient notice be given, and when they are assembled let the Directors of the Board, or a special Committee appointed for that purpose, prepare an address such as they shall deem proper for the occasion; let some of the most influnntial members address the meeting personally, and point out the importance and necessity of those not members becoming so forthwith. If there is a better way of getting at this business we would be glad to have the pleasure of publishing it. If this and successive efforts are favorable, we venture another suggestion, and it is, that some better accomodations be prepared. The present rooms are too small. Either the whole of the second floor might be engaged, or, what is better, if the rooms now occupied by the Mayor were secured, the front rooms, properly fitted up, would answer for a sort of Exchange and make a splendid reading room, while the others would answer for the transaction of business and to do the talking in.—We venture another: would it not be expedient to make some arrangement by which the Clerks of members could have access to the rooms. It will not be pretended that *they* can pay as much as their employers, and it seems to us a good plan to admit them to the privilege of the rooms without becoming full members. The income of the Board from membership fees alone should be, for such a city as Pittsburgh, not less than $2000 or $2,500. Such a sum, with other sources of funds, would place it in a vigorous condition, and enable the Directors to add largely to the attractions of the rooms; and should it prosper, as we would be glad to see it do, next winter a course of Mercantile lectures could be gotten up and continued from year to year. Some matters, however, demand immediate attention and action. A scale of charges for buying and selling on commission, for storage, shipping, making advances, &c., should be settled; some action had in relation to the Tares of Tobacco; procuring the necessary authority for the appointment by councils of Inspectors of Flour, Ashes, &c.

In conclusion, lest it should be thought we have meddled with business which does not belong to us, we may remark, that we have for some years contributed fully as much to the Board as any member of it, and we conceive that we have a right to give our views as we have done. They will go, as a matter of course, for what they are worth; we only ask that they have a fair consideration.

P. S. We omitted to say that at a convenient time we shall notice some of the excellent measures which have been brought about solely by the influence of the Board, that its *workings* and their *effect* may be more generally known. We understand that an elaborate report is in preparation, which will be submitted to the public after the annual meeting on the first Thursday in January.

For the Gazettee.

Mr. Editor:—*Sir*—I observed in the Spirit of the Age of the 28th inst., an attempt to prejudice the Draymen against Mr. Howard, by charging him with being the author, or getter up of a handbill published on the eve of the last Mayor's election. Now, I happen to know that there is not one word of truth in the whole statement, for he never heard of it until it was showed to him, and then he objected to some of the language used as being too harsh, and a part of that which he objected to was erased, but not the part alleged in the Age. If any such erasure took place, it was after Mr. Howard saw it. As to the *Draymen*, not a disrespectful word was spoken any imputation intended against them, or any other class of citizens.

One who knows all about it.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOURTH WARD MEETING.

At a special meeting of the Whigs of the Fourth Ward, held at the house of S. Murray, on Monday evening the 30th inst., a communication from John Graham, Esq. was read, declining his nomination as Select Councilman for this Ward, which was received, and Mr. Caleb Lee was nominated in his stead. Then the meeting on account of some misunderstanding of the former nominations, proceeded to nominate four persons to serve as School Directors, when the following gentlemen were nominated, R. C. Stratton, (three years,) Luke Loomis, (three years,) A. G. Rinehart, (two years,) C. Yeayer, (two years.)

On motion, Resolved, That this meeting compose the committee of vigilance for this ward.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers friendly to the cause.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at the polls on Tuesday morning the 7th of Jan. next.

JAMES THOMPSON, Cha'm.

R. J. Thomas, Sec'y.

The Exemption of Railroad Iron.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Railroad Iron.—The price of this article in Wales is $25 or $27 a ton. Here, the same article is worth about $55 a ton. Difference, $28 or $30 a ton, of which $25 is duty paid to the government. But for this duty Railroad Iron could be delivered at this port for $30 a ton, as well as it now can for $55. The advantage of Railroads to the country is immense. No man can afford to go on foot, when a Railroad is at hand, nor to cart his own produce to market; because what he could earn in other ways during the time thus occupied, would pay for the transportation by Railroad several times over. In case of a war, (which we hope will never happen,) Railroads would be invaluable; by facilitating the concentration of troops at exposed points, the supply of provisions, munitions, &c. Yet the government, instead of encouraging such works, is making them pay a fine of $80 for every $100 worth of iron employed in their construction. Is not this monstrous! Yes; and Congress feel it to be so, but will not abate the nuisance, because the sticklers for the Tariff of 1842 are afraid it would be only an "entering wedge," preparatory to other modifications; and because the opponents of the Tariff are not disposed to abridge its deformities, as by so doing they would diminish the necessity for a general revision.

And what is the pretext for this oppressive duty on Railroad Iron? Not revenue, for we have too much revenue, with or without this duty. But to "protect" two or three men, or companies, in Pennsylvania, who make such iron.

The New York Tribune copies the above, together with an article of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, attacking the Whig party for the act of Mr. Phoenix, in offering his Railroad Iron Bill. On these articles the Tribune offers the following judicious remarks:

In the above articles, taken together, the reader has a fair specimen of the principles, candor and statesmanship of the Locofoco Press and Party. The *Journal of Commerce*, the mouth-piece of the Foreign Importers, represents the duty on Rrilroad Iron as merely intended to enable two or three men or companies in Pennsylvania to enrich themselves by making Railroad Iron. Is this the truth? Nothing like it! There were no men or companies making Railroad Iron in the Country when the present Tariff was adopted; and there was no thought of benefiting any one in particular. But it *was* deemed important that the American People should make their own Railroad Iron, of which they will probably require Fifty Millions' worth in the course of ten or fifteen years. Now it of course costs more dollars per ton at the outset to make this at home, where the business is new, Capital scarce and labor high, than to buy from England, where the immense investments required in the manufacture are already made and its complicated processes are already familiar. But we believe that every day that our works are fairly in operation will tend to diminish this disparity and cheapen production among us, until it will ultimately be found cheaper, even in the narrow mercantile sense, to make our Rails than to import them.

At the same time, we believe it easier and cheaper for the Country to pay an average of $50 per ton to our own Iron-workers than $40 to those of England. We shall pay the former in Pork, Beef, Flour, Wood, Coal, Vegetables, Schooling their children, &c., &c., half of which we could not supply at all to the English Iron-worker, and the other half would reach him taxed and tolled by shippers, imposts, &c., &c., so that, though he would pay more for it, the producer here would receive far less than if he could sell all he had at the Iron-works in his own town or county. We believe, therefore, that it is wisest and best—that it is long sighted economy in every sense—to keep up the duty on Railroad Iron, and let our Iron men know that they are to be sustained in its manufacture. Had they been sure of this two years ago, they would doubtless have been able to supply abundantly by this time, and much cheaper than they now can. As it is, living in constant apprehension of the repeal of the duty, they have not felt justified in investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in works which are liable to be struck dead at any moment by the admission of Railroad Iron at a nominal duty or none at all. Can we blame them!

The Journal says Railroad Iron could be delivered here at $30 per ton if the duty were taken off. Very likely; but how long *would it be?*—We took the duty off in 1833, and at once the price commenced rising, and went up to a higher point than that it stood at when the duty was taken off. The average price, during the nine years that we admitted it free, was higher than the article now bears, under a hundred per cent duty. We cannot doubt that a repeal of the duty would be followed by an advance in the Foreign price again, thus making us pay into the pockets of British manufactures instead of our own Treasury.

—And now to the Pittsburgh genius. See how he talks about a *Whig* effort ro destroy the Tariff, because a single Whig proposed the exemption of Railroad Iron from duty. And see how 'the Democracy' are represented as rushing to the support of the Tariff, when every man of them except the two Pennsylvanians avowed the most deadly hostility to the Tariff and to the Protective Policy! They declared themselves opposed to this bill, because it was too partial and insignificant—they wanted to cut and slash the *whole* Tariff! And yet this Pennsylvania scoundrel talks of "this first attempt *of the Whigs* to destroy the Tariff," and asks the workmen of Pittsburgh to "strengthen *the Democrats* in their *honest efforts to maintain the Tariff Policy!*" What justice in putting little villains in the State Prison when hundreds of these swindlers of Pennsylvania strut shameless and unmolested!

—One word as to Mr. Phœnix. We do not of course, approve his proposition; just the contrary. But he made it in the full belief that Railroad Iron would not to any extent be produced in this Country, even under the present high duty. 'Then,' says he, 'this duty has no Protective efficacy whatever, 'and it is not needed for Revenue; why not take it off, let in cheap Railroad Iron, and so open easy communications from our now secluded Iron Mines and Coal Beds to the seaboard and every part of the Country!' Many thorough Protectionists agree with him, though we do not. How base, then, to represent his proposition as a deadly blow at the Protective Policy or the present Tariff!

Bishop Onderdonk's Trial.—We are informed from a source we deem entitled to full credit, that the testimony in this case is concluded, and that the summing up will soon, or has, taken place. The evidence is taken down in full by each Bishop and by the counsel of each party. We also learn that it will be published.—*N. Y. Express.*

Tragical Scene on board Ship Farwell.—On Wednesday afternoon the crew of the ship Farewell, on her voyage to Boston, in tow of the city Ice Boat, refused to do duty at the time the ship was to be cast off from the steamer, nearly opposite Marcus Hook. They were ordered aft by the first mate, Mr. Engles, at the request of Captain Farwell. While the Captain was taking their names, they were highly mutinous in their language. Upon the mate's interfering to preserve dicipline, one of the seamen, namied Thos. Forbes, a Scotchman, drew a sheath knife on him and stabbed him in the left side near the heart.—The mate staggered aft, declaring that he was murdered. Forbes then approached Capt. Farwell, declaring himself to be the murderer, at the same time drawing his knife from his pocket in a menacing manner. The Captain levelled a pistol at him and shot him—but did not injure him mortally. Mr. Engles lived until 12 o'clock the same night, when he expired.

The Farwell came to anchor at Marcus Hook, where the coroner and other officers were sent for, to take the proper cognizance of the facts. The tragical affair is attributable to *rum*. The crew were drunk on going on board, and had been in a state of mutiny all the way down. Two of them had previously jumped into the river, one from the foreyard and the other from the bowsprit, and had been brought back by the mate, who went after them in a small boat. Captain Albert Turley, of the ship Monongahela, which was also in tow of the ice boat, was on board the Farewell immediately after the occurrence, and represents the conduct of the crew as most aggravated, and fully justifies the course of Captain Farwell. Forbes was brought to the city yesterday afternoon and committed to the Moyamensing prison on a process from the U. S. District Court.—*Phil. North Amer.*

The Arson and Murder case in Fifteenth St.—Since our last publication the unfortunate woman Mrs. Hanlan, who was burned and severely beaten by the wretch Andrew Klem, who, after firing her dwelling, barricaded the door and attempted to prevent her escape from the flames, has died in the City Hospital from the injuries. The Coroner this morning held an inquest on her remains, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—That Catharine Hanlan came to her death by injuries feloniously inflicted by Andrew Klem, on the 22d day of December inst. and in consequence of his setting fire to the house in which she resided, on the 23d day of December inst. id 15th street, between the 1st and 2d Avenues."

Klem was present at the inquest, and exhibited but little emotion, and after the rendition of the verdict, was conveyed back to prison, there to remain until his trial. Mrs. Hanlan was 41 years of age, and was born in England. Her babe who was injured by burns at the time, is doing well.—*N. Y. Courier, of Friday.*

PROCEEDINGS IN SELECT COUNCIL.

December 30, 1844.

Present—Messrs. Algeo, Brunot, Day, Fulton, Galway, Kerr, Kincaid, Laughlin, McCracken, Ogden, Sawyer, and Mr. Bakewell, President.

Mr. Galway presented a petition from a large number of citizens, praying Councils to well consider the expediency of buying a farm from Mr. Wrenshall for the purpose of supporting a few paupers, &c., which was read, when Mr. Algeo presented a copy of the articles of agreement for the purchase of the Farm, which was read, and the petition was referred to the "Committee on city Farm." Sent to C. C. who concurred in the reference.

Mr. Fulton, chairman of the canal Committee, to whom was referred the petition for repairing the bridge over the canal at Washington street, presented a communication from H. Denny, Esq., in which he urges, that as the bridge is a public benefit, it ought to be repaired at the public expense. The communication was referred to "canal Committee," with instructions to report to Councils the probable expense of repairing or rebuilding said bridge; which was concurred in by both Councils.

Mr. Galway presented a report from the street Committee, of the amount of work done the past year on the streets. The report states that $2252 11 had been paid for re-paving; $2414 20 for new paving, and $3566 10 for grading.—Report referred to "Committee on city Accounts." Sent to C. C., who concurred in the reference.

He also presented a report from same Committee, with a communication from street commissioner, asking for an addition of $251 43 to appropriations No's. 7 and 8; which the committee recommend, and offered a resolution to that effect. The report was accepted, and resolution adopted. Sent to C. C. who concurred.

Mr. Kerr presented a report from "Committee on city printing." They report that the digest of city ordinances is now completed; 500 copies have been printed; and offer a resolution to pay Whitney, Dumars & Wright $221 58 for printing, and Johnston & Duval 106 50 for binding. The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.—Sent to C. C. who concurred.

Mr. Ogden presented a report from "Committee on Claims and Accounts," on sundry bills to them referred—they report that the bill for road, Poor and Sceool tax on city property in Pitt Township, has been rejected by them, because by Act of Assembly, 21 April 1841, the city property is exempted from the payment of such taxes,—and they offered a resolution to pay Samuel Roseburgh $35,00, for recording ordinances—John Rea $82,77, for state tax on city property in Pitt Township, and E. Trovillo $8,76 costs. The report was accepted, and the resolution read three times and adopted—sent to C. C. and by them concurred in.

Mr. Algeo presented a report from "Committee on city property," to whom was referred the resolution of Councils relative to the widening of Diamond Alley from Smithfield to Grant street.—They report that only three of the owners of property on said alley, are willing to grant their portion of ground, and the committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged—concurred in by C. C.

He also presented a report from same committee, unfavorable to the petition of the Jackson Blues for a room in the old Court House for an Armory. Read and accepted—sent to C. C., who concurred.

He also presented a report from same committee on the subject of Court House bell—the old one weighing 311 pounds can be obtained with its fixtures for $160,00—a new one at 30 cents per pound—the committee suggest, that if the city should purchase one, that the bells attached to Engine Houses, should be dispensed with, and that arrangements should be made that the Court House and Church bells should be rung in case of fires. The report was read and accepted.

Mr. Kincaid presented a bill of Wm. B. Scaife for work done at watch house, amount $38,29 with a resolution to pay the same. The resolution was read three times and adopted—sent to C. C. and by them adopted.

Mr. Kerr presented a bill of Whitney, Dumars & Wright, for printing and advertising, amount $25,25, referred to the "Committe on Claims and Accounts,"—reference concurred in by C. C.

Mr. Galway called up the resolution relative to the paving of Grant street, which was read twice on the 23d inst., when on motion of Mr. Sawyer it was amended, by making the price per yard 42 cents in place of 40 cents—then read a third time and adopted, sent to C. C.

For rest of the proceedings, see report of C. C.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Dec. 30, 1844.

Council met. Present: Messrs. Baxter, Berry, Blakely

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 2, 1844.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

☞The members of the Democratic Anti-Masonic and Whig county committee of correspondence for Allegheny county are requested to meet at Geo. Bell's (formerly Seanor's) tavern, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Punctual and general attendance is wished for; business of importance will be brought before the committee for its consideration. DANIEL, McCURDY, Chairman.

The following are the members of the Committee:

Pitt Township—A. B. Curling, Jas. Richardson.
Peebles—Thos. Aiken, Jas. Mitchell.
Wilkins—John Horner, Abraham Portuach.
Plum—Robt. Carothers, D. R. Coon.
Versailles—John J. Muse, Thos. Sampson.
Elizabeth—P. C. Flannigan, D. McCurdy.
Jefferson—Hugh McElhenny, David Kennedy.
Mifflin—David Collins, Robt. McClure.
Upper St Clair—Hiram Hultz, T. W Nixon.
Lower St. Clair—Wm. Wilson, Wm. Dilworth.
Robinson—J. T. Marks, E. J. Brooks.
Fayette—B. A Mevay, Isaac Walker.
Moon—Math. Scott, Robt Marks.
Ohio—David Shields, John Hay.
Ross—Jos. Anderson, Jas. D. Hilands.
Pine—Geo. Greer, Saml. M'Elhenny.
West Deer—Math. Connelly, John M'Connell.
East Deer—Francis Kurns, Nath. Miller.
Indiana—John Speer, Jas. O'Harra.
Sharpsburgh—R. C. Newport, James Davidson.
Lawrenceville—David Blair, Hugh D. King.
Birmingham—C. Ihmsen, Thos. M'Kee.
Baldwin—Robt. McKee, Mathew West
Manchester—R. B Sampson, E. Robinson.
Turentum—W. J. McClary, R. S Porter.

City of Pittsburgh.

1st Ward—S. R. Johnston, S. Roseburgh.
2d " J. B. Murray, M. Boreland.
3d " C. L. Magee, John Shipton.
4th " Robt. McKnight, Benj. Weaver.
5th " Joel W. Lightner, Henry Fess.

Allegheny City.

1st Ward—Hesekiah Nixon. W. A. Irvin.
2d " John Morrison, Simpson Walker.
3d " Robt. Campbell, T. H. Stewart.
3th " Arch. Montgomery, G. E. Warner.

Dec. 24, 1844

DEMAGOGUEISM.

It would be amusing, were it not for its disastrous effects, to watch the demagogueism of the Pittsburgh Morning Post—to observe the sinuous course of men who never neglect the *main chance*, and who, in their pursuit of "number one," "wire in and wire out," with most amazing facility.

Here has the Post, for years back, been prating about *mechanics*—wonderful love for *mechanics* had the Post—and every clap-trap argument possible has been used to make an impression on that class of our fellow-citizens prejudicial to the Whig party. Even since the commencement of the Mayor's campaign, has Mr. HOWARD been attacked by that paper, as being opposed to Mechanics! These are the Post's *professions!* What is its *practice?* When it comes to make choice of a candidate for Mayor, does it take a *mechanic?* No, indeed. A *lawyer*, forsooth, must be put up by this lover of mechanics, to preside over our city! Such is the Post's consistency.

Mr. HOWARD, the Whig candidate, it is well known to every citizen, is an honorable, industrious *mechanic*, who has labored at his trade for many long years in Pittsburgh. The candidate o the Locofocos is a *Lawyer*, who is comparatively little known, and only recently settled here. And yet the Post has the impudence to speak of Mr. HOWARD as unacceptable to mechanics!

Again, the Post has not ceased to denounce some of our most respectable citizens, who have resided here from five to sixteen years, as *"squatters,"* although they were natives of Pennsylvania. But when the Post comes to choose a candidate for Mayor, one of this very denounced class is hit upon. If it is a sin to be a "squatter" in a Whig, is it not in a Locofoco? If it is unpardonable in a Whig native of Pennsylvania, who has resided in the city for five or ten years, to take any part in politics, is it not much more so, in a Locofoco "squatter," to run for Mayor of the city?

These questions are for the Post, and are asked in view of the course of that paper in relation to "mechanics" and "squatters." For our part we are entirely opposed to any such distinctions in politics or society. We judge of men's merits by their worth and fitness for office, and not by their calling or length of residence. An honest and industrious *lawyer* is as worthy of office and respect, as an upright and enterprising *mechanic*, but not more so. Neither should a man's capability and fitness for office be judged by the length of his residence in any given part of the country. If he is an American citizen, it is his birth-right to interfere in the concerns of Government. It is the weapon of the demagogue, to denounce men for any mere conventional or accidental circumstances, other things being equal.

But the Post, having used these weapons when it suited its purpose, cannot complain when they are legitimately turned against itself, and its candidate. If they are worth any thing against Whigs, as the Post professes to believe, they are just as valuable to assail Locofocos, when so strikingly obnoxious to them.

THE POST AND ANNEXATION.

What are the Post's present opinions in regard to Annexation? This is a question frequently asked since TOM PHILLIPS became an applicant for the Post Office. We know what his opinions *were* on the first day of May last, as can be seen by the following extract from his paper of that date:

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

This admirable document occupies our columns this morning to the exclusion of every thing else. We have not time or room to comment. *His reasons for opposing annexation are clear and conclusive, and cannot fail to convince every unprejudiced mind, that to consummate the measure under present circumstances it must be done,* AT A LOSS OF NATIONAL HONOR, AND INVOLVE THE COUNTRY IN A DISGRACEFUL WAR."

Would it not be well for TOM to incorporate this extract in his petition for office, unless, indeed, he has "jumped Jim Crow" since, which is not at all unlikely. If he has, will he favor the public with the reasons on which his change of opinions are based. In short, what are the Post's present opinions on the Annexation of Texas!

The Cloven Foot again.

"Henceforth the Liberty party *holds the Whig party its enemy forever;* and the complete and full separation from its aims, its purposes, its political economy, its measures, and its men, is what, in my opinion, is necessary to the self-preservation, the growth, and the ultimate success of the liberty party."—*Emancipator.*

There is so much in abolitionism which has our sympathy, says the Rochester Democrat, that we are deeply mortified on reading paragraphs like this, from the recognized organs of the liberty party. We had hoped, that the friends of petition—of extending the elective franchise—of further restricting the slave trade—and of abolishing the curse from the Capitol—might have, ultimately, been found acting together. But the Locofocos who control the Liberty party are determined that this shall not be. Garrison of the Liberator says:

"As Mr. Leavitt does not express any dissent from this declaration, it is fair to infer that he endorses it. It fully sustains our charge, that the warfare of the psuedo liberty party is not so much against the *pro-slavery* of the two great parties as against *the Whig party itself*—its aims, its purposes, its political economy, its measures, and its men'—whatever it may say or do, either in its local or general action, in behalf of the anti-slavery movement! Not a word is said or intimated about treating the democratic party in the same hostile spirit, though its aims, its purposes, its political economy, its measures, and its men,' are all included in one sentence—the Annexation of Texas, *alias* the renewal of the Slave Trade, both foreign and domestic, and the extension and perpetuation of SLAVERY!!! A *Liberty* party,' forsooth!"

ANNEXATION AND THE MOTIVE.—The N. Y. Evening Post copies at some length from Mr. Calhoun's despatch to our Minister at the French Court, and comments as follows upon the extracts which it gives:

Here we have got on firm ground at last. We have the contrivers of the measure, the spokesmen for it, the leaders of the sect, explaining to a friendly power and to the world, the motive and the objects of their plans. *Slavery cannot continue in this country unless it continue in Texas, and it cannot continue in Texas without annexation; therefore we annex Texas, that we may perpetuate slavery there, and thence in our own land. This is the argument and the conclusion.*

Thus, freemen of America, you have the question set before you. It cannot be evaded. *You are "too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it* [the defeat of the annexation] *would give to slavery in the United States, and most certainly the abolition with us would abolish it over the whole continent."* If you would have slavery eternal in this land of ours, promote the annexation; if not, not. This is the language the partisans of Texas address to us—*Freedom soon, or Slavery forever.* Can it be doubted how the American people will answer!

France and Mexico.

A French paper, published in New York, states on the authority of a letter from Mexico, that a special Envoy had arrived there from France, charged with a demand of reparation for the numerous outrages committed upon French citizens, by the Mexican Government, since the treaty of Vera Cruz. The Courier believes that such a demand has been made, but doubts the appointment of a special Envoy, considering the vigilance and firmness of the resident Minister.

GOV. WRIGHT, of New York, has arrived at Albany, and taken up his residence in Clinton Square.

☞The navigation of the Mississippi is now very dangerous and precarious, as appears from the following items in the St. Louis New Era, of Dec. 27:

The steamer Hannibal, now detained at Cairo, will not be able to get up to this port, at present, on account of the low stage of the river. Her freight has been put into a well-covered barge and will remain at Cairo until the stage of the water will admit of it being towed up to this city.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, in the following paragraph, makes mention of a new and important addition to the commerce of some of the western cities:

TRADE OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER.—The new packet on the Kentucky river is opening quite a new source of business. We have learned some curious facts respecting it. For example: the other day a man on the Kentucky river asked the boat to bring a small drove of hogs for him to the city. It was done at 18 cents a head. The difference of cost to him was equal to a good profit. A gentleman came here from the neighborhood of Lexington, and found that he could buy flooring, planed and grooved, for the same price he was asked for the rough stuff at Lexington. The saving in quantity would pay the freight, so that he would gain by buying them here. In this manner it is that every new avenue opens a new trade. We hope and believe this packet will make a profitable business of it.

THE TEXAS PROJECTS.—We copy the following letter from the Richmond Enquirer, whose correspondent is, we suppose, an actor behind the scenes:

WASHINGTON, Dec 21.

"I think the signs are much more favorable upon the Texas question. The course of the Globe—the movements in the House of Representatives—together with the reception of Col. Benton's bill by the great majority of our friends—all manifest a change in favor of Annexation. It is said that a leading Member from a Slave, and one from a Free State, are preparing a bill for the re-annexation of Texas, which, it is hoped, will be considerately prepared and duly guarded. Every proposition may be brought into requisition calculated to adjust the subject and place o it upon such a basis as may be most satisfactory to *all portions of the country.*"

U. S. TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1844—4 o'clock, P. M.
To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is for your paper, if deemed of sufficient importance for publication: "Experiments by the aid of Morse's Telegraph have been made this afternoon by Mr. Colt, inventor of the Sub-Marine Battery, which have resulted in proving, at the distance of 40 miles (from Baltimore to Washington,) that by igniting gunpowder and other combustible substances, he can blow up a ship with the same celerity and certainty as at only a few miles.

Mr. Colt has proposed to the Government to permanently fortify any harbor at a cost of not exceeding that of a steamship-of-war, and guarantees its security against the combined fleets of Europe."

Very respectfully, you ob't servant,
HENRY J. ROGERS,
Ass't. Sup't. of U. S. Telegraph.

Ex-Governer Seward.

The Albany Argus of the 27th says,—"We learn, with great regret, that Ex-Gov. Seward met with a serious accident yestesday morning. Gov Seward took passage at Hudson in the stage for this city, which came up from the steamboat at Poughkeepsie. While riding outside with the driver, wrapped in his cloak and overcoat, about four miles this side of Hudson, the back axletree broke, and the suddenness of the fall upset the stage, and threw Gov. Seward some fifteen feet upon the frozen ground. As soon as the passengers could extricate themselves (none of whom were hurt,) proceeded to the relief of Gov. S., and conveyed him to the farm house of Mr. E. Butler, near the scene of the accident. His shoulder was found to be dislocated, and his body and limbs much bruised, though it was believed no bones were broken. A messenger was despatched to Hudson for Medical aid, and two physicians were in attendance in the course of an hour or two; meanwhile the physician of the family had succeeded in reducing the dislocation."

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of this body have unanimously agreed to the proposed division, by adopting the report of the committee on the subject, embodying resolutions to the effect that the time has come for the ministers of the M. E. Church to refuse to act in union with the North, and that the Conference elect delegates to the proposed convention at Louisville, Ky., in May, 1845. Bishop Andrew did not attend the conference, having on his way received letters calling him home.

An Important Rumor.

The New York Herald speaks of intelligence from Washington that some compact has been made by which the joint resolution will incorporate the two plans introduced by Weller of Ohio, and Douglass of Illinois. These two plans, the Herald adds, are briefly as follows:—Weller's avoids the division of the territory into free and slave sections, and also the question of boundary, both of which are to be left to commissioners. Douglass's plan is based upon the Louisiana Treaty of 1803, thus assuming that Texas was then annexed to the United States, and that as the inhabitants of that Republic have expressed their willingness to become re-annexed, they ought, in accordance with that Treaty, to be admitted into this Union. It also assumes, that as Mexico, by a revolution, has become independent of Spain, since the Treaty of 1819, by which Texas was ceded to the Spaniards, and as also, by revolution, has withdrawn herself from Mexico, she has the same right to become annexed to the United States that Mexico has to recognize the independence of Texas. These views, thus embraced, are also said to be the views of Gen. Jackson and the President elect.—*Phil. Inq.*

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

We have nothing further of importance from the seat of war. Everything was quiet at Hudson, and the examination of the prisoners was proceeding. Little doubt was entertained that the accused would be identified as aiding and abetting, if not actually producing, the death of Rysenburgh. "Big Thunder's" valor has entirely oozed out, and he winces and wheedles like a whipt school boy.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*

MR. POLK.—A correspondent at Nashville, and in whom we have the most implicit confidence, writes under date of the 13th December, that Mr. Polk, on the day previous, had said to a prominent Locofoco that the leading measures of his Administration would be, 1st. A Reduction of the Tariff. 2d. The Annexation of Texas. 3d. The re-establishment of the Sub-Treasury. This is the fact beyond dispute; but we say that Congress dare not repeal the Tariff, and that Polk has not enough of Jackson in him to make them do it.—*Wheeling (Va.) Times.*

The Cotton Planters of the South are alarmed at the immense product of cotton, which continually keeps the price down, in consequence of the large surplus it creates. A Planter's Convention is about to be held at Macon, (Ga.) to consider this subject, and devise a remedy; and a similar Convention is to take place at Jackson, (Miss.) The Concordia Intelligencer, in noticing the call for this Convention, takes occasion to speak of the course which has induced the necessity for it; and that is the almost exclusive attention paid to the growth of cotton, to the neglect of other important crops, such as grain, corn, &c. It says:

"Every reasonable man engaged in the cotton culture at this time, must admit the fact, that over production is the principal cause of the present extreme low prices—yet he will himself, in making this admission, also acknowledge that he is at this very moment, engaged in straining every nerve to clear more land to make more cotton.—Aware that such has been the course pursued by almost every planter in Mississippi and Louisiana, for several years past, we have at various times directed the attention of our friends to a consideration of their impolitic and suicidal course, and have repeatedly suggested the propriety of directing a portion of their force to the culture of some other of the many articles of produce that can be grown here with fair profit."

Passengers who arrived here yesterday from the steamer Lancet, report her aground at Tower Island and her passengers in distress for want of provisions. The boat is said to be in a precarious situation and likely to be much damaged by the floating ice. The worst account of her situation we hope may prove incorrect.

There are nine or ten steamboats now detained between this and Cairo by the ice and the low stage of the river.

A Horrible Affair.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register of a late date contains the particulars of a horrible affair, communicated to the editor by a gentleman of veracity, which transpired in Randolph county in the western part of Virginia, in June of the past summer. The Register says:

"Some three years ago, on Cheat River, in Randolph county, Va., a man by the name of Carr, a married man, formed an attachment for a gentleman's wife by the name of Woolford. The two agreed to run away together, and without delay executed their design. After an absence of about eighteen months, they returned to the same neighborhood in which they formerly lived, where they resided together about eighteen months, during which time they had one child. They received many threats from the neighbors, and from what followed, it is more than probable these threats were carried into execution. One morning it was made known that the house occupied by this guilty pair and their child had been consumed by fire. On examination of the premises, the bones of the child were found in one corner of the house, the bones of the mother were resting upon the chaff tick, which was not altogether consumed by the fire, and the remains of the man were found in the middle of the room, his heart being whole, and his head seemed to have been severed from his body! His axe and gun were lying by his side, which indicated that he had made some resistance."

Death of the Hon. W. W. Southgate.

We learn with deep regret, that the Hon. W. W. Southgate died last night at his residence in Covington. His funeral will be attended to-morrow morning. He died of an inflammatory fever, and has left a large family, by whom, and by the community in which he lived, his loss will be deeply felt.

Mr. Southgate has occupied a conspicuous place before the public. Though a party man, he was personally popular beyond his party. He represented the county in the Legislature and the district in Congress when the majorities in both were opposed to him. To the city of Covington he was of much public service. He counselled and aided in most of the plans which have proved so beneficial to its interests. He was courteous in his manners, a fluent public speaker, and an ardent, energetic, public-spirited man.—*Cin. Chronicle, of Dec. 27.*

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. juni-3&wtf

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.
360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shousetown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lotion the Fourth street road, being lot No. 9, in Harven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1845.

THE President and Managers of the "Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," have this day declared a *Dividend of Eight per centum* on the capital stock of said Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.
jan2-dtd&w2t JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

Revere Bordered linen Cambric Hdkfs.

W. MURPHY has lately received from Philadelphia Auctions, a lot of very fine Revere Bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, that can be sold at little more than half the usual price. Also, Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs., plain and with colored borders, and Ladies' common linen Cambric Hdkfs., as low as 16 cents. d30

Winter Gloves and Hosiery.

LADIES' Lambs Wool, Merino, Worsted, Cashmere and Alpacca Hose, and gentlemen and ladies' Merino, Cashmere and spun Silk Gloves—a full assortment to be found, *cheap*, at the Dry Goods House of
W. R. MURPHY,
dec30 north-east corner 4th and Market sts.

CODFISH.—16 drums best quality Codfish for sale by
M. B. RHEY & Co.,
dec30 39 Water st.

RECORD BOOK, &c.—The subscriber has opened a Record Book, for general public accommodation. It will be Alphabetically arranged, ☞ so that all persons arriving in or leaving Pittsburgh or Allegheny cities can record their names and place of residence or destination for 25 cents, and all Property, Houses, Lots, Farms, Stores, Warehouses, &c., for sale or rent, can be recorded by the owners and examined by the Public, for a small sum.

☞ All property or money lost or found can be left with the subscriber and recorded for a small charge, and if *found* restored to the right owners, with a fair report and return to the finders. &c.

☞ A few copies of Harris' three several Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for sale, or reference to and ☞ Directories of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, kept in the office for general reference, and all our daily city papers, &c, for sale at ISAAC HARRIS'
General Agency and Intelligence office,
jan2-d&w No 9, Fifth street

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER, 1844.
JOHN SHEA···JOHN W. BLAIR···JOHN FREEMAN.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ····· 3@3¼
Pearls ····· 4@4¼
Scorchings ····· 3@3¼
Saeratus ····· 4¼@4¼
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ····· —@7,00
Common ····· —@6,00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ····· —@12 00
Mann's ····· 13,00@14 00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ····· 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ····· 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ····· —@ 9
Common ····· —@ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ····· 2,25 @2,50
Small size ····· —@ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ····· —@25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ····· 50,00@60,00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ····· 1,00@1 50
Shaker ····· 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ····· —@4,00
Black Oak ····· —@3,00
Hemlock ····· 2,50@3 00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ····· —@ 4¢
From wagon ····· —@ 5
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 6¾@ 6¾
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ····· 10 @12¼
Cocoa, prepared ····· —@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ····· —@ 7¼
Pittsburgh Star ····· 20 @—
Cincinnati do ····· —@22
Sperm, best brands — @38
Do inferior ····· —@ 33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ····· —@15
" 11 to 13 ····· —@16
" 14 ····· —@17
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ····· —@ 8
" 600 ····· —@ 7
" 700 ····· —@ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 — @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb ····· —@23
Carpet Chain ····· —@20
Cotton Twine ····· —@25
Candle Wick ····· —@15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ····· —@12¼
St. Domingo ····· 6 @ 6¼
Laguayra ····· 7¼@ 7¾
Rio ····· 7 @ 7¾
Havana ····· —@ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Brazers' ····· 29 @30
Sheathing ····· 29 @30
Bolt ····· @35
Old ····· 6 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ····· @10
White Rope ····· —@ 9
Tarred ····· —@ 8
Pack'g yarn, fine ····· —@ 9
" " com'n ····· —@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ····· —@2,50
Long ····· —@1,75
Common ····· —@1,25
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ····· —@3,00
20@30 do do ····· 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines ····· —@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ····· —@3
Bevel'd gearage do ····· —@3¼
Light machinery do ····· —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ····· —@3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ····· —@3
over 10 in ····· —@3
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ····· —@3
Hollow-ware assort'd—@3¼
Dog Irons ····· —@3¼
Sad Irons ····· —@6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ····· —@6
Wagon boxes ····· —@3¼
Dearborn " ₱ set ····· —@62½
Counter weights ····· —@62½
Tea kettles, doz. —@ 9,00
Waffle Irons ····· —@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ····· —@ 2,50
24 in. bow front ····· —@ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Duscstics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ····· 7¼@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ····· 8 @ 8¼
Pittsburgh ····· —@ 7¾
37 Light ····· —@ 6¾
4-4 Light ····· 5¼@ 6
Waltham fine ····· —@ 9¼
Bleached ····· 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ····· —@11
Rochester ····· —@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ····· 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9¼@10
Bleached do ····· 10¼@11
Prints—
Common ····· 6 @ 9¼
Good style Madder colors ····· 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ····· 11¼@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ····· 15 @17
Alum ····· —@ 4
Aasafœtida ····· 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ····· 8 @10
Aquafortis ····· 10 @12
Borax, refined ····· 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ····· 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ····· 35 @37½
Brimstone ····· 4¼@ 5
Camphor, refined 70 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ····· 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ····· 21 @22
Copperas ····· 2 @ 2¼
Glue ····· 12 @15
Galls ····· 20 @25
Gum Arabic ····· 31 @37
" Copal ····· 38 @50
" Tragacinth ····· 31 @37½
" Shellac ····· 16 @18
" Mastic ····· 1,20@1,25
Ipecac ····· 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ····· 80 @ 85
Litharge ····· 5¼@ 6¼
Liquorice Root ····· 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ····· 19 @22
Lac Dye ····· 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ····· 31 @37
Manna, Flake ····· 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ····· 20 @22
Madder, Common ····· 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ····· 30 @60
Oil, Vitriol ····· 4¼@ 5
" Castor ····· 88@1,00
" Cassia ····· 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ····· 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ····· 2,25@3,00
" Peppermint ····· 3,00@3,50
Opium, Turkey ····· 3,00@3,50
Quinine ····· 3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root ····· 68 @75
Sal Ammon ····· 20 @25
Sal Soda ····· 5 @ 6
Senna ····· 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ····· 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ····· 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ····· 2¼@ 3
Fustic ····· 2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2¼@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ····· 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ····· 18 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ····· 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ····· —@25
Soft ····· 19 @20
Hard ····· —@11
Currants, Zante ····· —@12¼
Filberts ····· 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ····· 16 @18
Malaga ····· @12
Raisins, Muscat ····· —@1,87½
Bunch ····· 3,25@3,37½
Bloom ····· —@—
Cranberries, bush ····· —@2,00
Lemons Sicily, bx ····· @5,50
Oranges do ····· @@—
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37½
Apples dry, ····· 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl. 87@1,25
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ····· —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ····· —@—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea.' Tallow, &c ····· —@—
Feathers ····· —@—
Fur & Peltries ····· —@—
Wool ····· —@—
Rags ····· —@—
Ashes ····· —@—
Oil of all kinds ····· —@—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ····· —@—
To Cleveland, " ····· —@—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ····· —@—
Louisville ····· —@—
St. Louis ····· —@—
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ····· 3,81@3,87
Superfine ····· 3,62@3 75
Scratched ····· @ —
Fine ····· @ —
Rye Flour ····· 2,25@2,37
" hf. bbls ····· @1,50
Buckwheat ····· 1,25@1,37
" hf. bbl 1,41@1,50
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ····· — @ 8
Shorts ····· 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ····· @13,50
No 1 hf-bbls ····· —@ 7,00
No 2 ····· —@11,50
No 2 hf-bbls ····· —@ 6,00
No 3 ····· —@ 8,50
No 1 kits ····· —@—
Herring, No. 1 ····· 5,50@ 6,25
No 2 ····· 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ····· —@17,00
No 2 ····· —@—
Shad ····· —@ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ····· —@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ····· —@9 00
Pint, do ····· —@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ····· —@9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ····· —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ····· 2,50@2,75
10x12 ····· 3,70@3,75
12x18 ····· 5,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ····· 12 00@15 00
Country brands.
8x10 ····· 1,70@2,12
10x12 ····· 2,80@4,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ····· 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs ····· —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ····· —@7,00
FFFG do ····· —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rock powder ····· 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ····· 65 @75
Rye ····· —@37½
Oats ····· 17 @18
Corn ····· 25 @26
Barley ····· —@80
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ····· —@25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ····· —@—
Clover ····· —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ····· 9 @12
Spanish ····· 15½@17½
Do salted ····· 9 @12
Do kips ₱ skin 1,25@1,62
Green ····· —@ 3½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ····· @—
Manilla ····· —@—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ····· 10 @12
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ····· 1,62@1,75
Spanish ····· 1,30@1,30
Manilla ····· 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ····· 4 @4¼
Bar ····· 4¼@4¼
Common sizes Pipe 6 @6¼
Sheet ····· —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ····· 20 @22
New York ····· 15½@18½
Damaged ····· 14½@16
Slaughter ····· 20 @24
Skirting ····· 23 @25
Harness, black ····· 20 @22
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ····· 30,00@36,00
Russet do ····· 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd 23,00@28,00
Kips finished ····· 24,00@31,00
Calf skin do ····· 13,00@36,00
Lace Leather 18,00@—
N. England Seating, No 1 ₱ dozen 15,00@—
2 do ····· 35,00@—
3 do ····· 25,00@—
Sheep skins ····· 2 @—
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ····· —@18,00
Common, " ····· —@ 8,50
Clear, 1½ " ····· —@27 00
Com'n 1½ " ····· —@12,75
Clear, 2 " ····· —@36 00
Com'n 2 " ····· —@17,00
Flooring clear 1 inch do ····· @ —
1 in. common —@16,00
Oak do do ····· 28,00@30,00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ····· 1,75@ 2 00
Laths, sawd, 100 —@—
Malcable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron ····· —@15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Best —@—
" N Orleans 31¢@35
New Orleans ····· 26 @27
Country ····· —@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl ····· 2,50@2,75
Pitch ····· —@3,50
Tar, Allegheny ····· —@3,25
N. Carolina ····· —@4,00
Turpentine, gall· 50@ 55
Varnish, Copal ····· 1,75@2,00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ····· @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ····· 70@ 75
Lard, City ····· 50@ 60
Olive ····· —@5,50
Sperm, bleached ····· —@1,20
" unbleached ····· —@1,15
" Fall ····· 95@1,00
Whale ····· —@ 75
Tanners, ₱ brl 15,00@24,00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue ····· 1,00@1,25
Lampblack ····· 6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting ····· 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ····· 38 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" No 2 ·25 @28
Brunsw'k Green ·15 @20
White Lead, dry ····· 6¼@ —
" mol. pure, keg 1,65@1 75
" No. 1 ····· 1,37@1,50
Red Lead ····· 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre ····· 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ····· 4¼@ 5
Verdigris ····· 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ·27,00@28,00
" Forge ····· 26,00@27,00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ····· @30 00
" Forge ····· 29,00@30,00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ····· @—
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ····· —@14,50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ····· —@6¾
" Shoulders ····· —@4
" Sides ····· —@4¾
Hoground, city cure —@5
" country cure ···· —@—
Lard, No 1 in kegs ·5¼@5¾
" " 2, in kegs ···· —@5¼
" " 1, in bbls ·5¼@5¾
Butter " 1, in kegs ·7 @7¼
" " 1, in roll ···· 10 @12
Cheese, W. Reserve ·4 @4¼
" Goshen ···· —@8
" Pine Apple ·6¼@7
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ····· —@3,50
Do Butter ····· @4,50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ····· —@37½
Neshannocks ····· —@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixd ····· 2½@3
Do good white ····· 3¼@3½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ····· 4¼@4¾
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ····· 362 @3,75
Timothy ····· —@1,25
Flaxseed ····· 90@1,00
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ····· —@35
Cassia, in Mats ···· —@22
Ginger ····· —@10
Nutmegs ····· —@1,25
Pepper ····· 11 @11¼
Alspice ····· —@15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ····· —@12½
Seneca ····· —@25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ···· —@5
Cincinnati yellow ···· 4¼@5
Chillicothe yellow ···· —@5
Pittsburgh brown ···· 4¼@ 5
Cincinnati brown ···· —@4¼
Chillicothe brown ···· —@4¼
Castile ····· —@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ····· —@5
Cincinnati No 1 ····· —@4½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ····· 17½@18½
Do single ····· 16 @17
Best German ····· —@12½
" Eagle ····· —@10¼
" Hoop L ····· —@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ····· —@16
Shear single ····· —@—
" double ····· —@—
" treble ····· —@—
Spring steel ····· 5¼@ 6¼
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeaux ·2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ···· 2,00@2,50
Rum. Jamaica, 4th proof ····· 1,50@1,75
" N O ····· 57@1,00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 50
Gin, Holland ···· 1,60@1,90

Sugar—₱ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ···· 5¼ @ 5¾
" fair, hhd ···· 5¼ @5¾
Havana, white lb ···· —@11
Brazil, " lb ···· —@10
Loaf, No 1 lb ···· —@14
" 2 lb ···· —@13¾
" 3 lb ···· —@12¾
Pulverize, Philad — @14
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ····· —@—
1 in store ···· 1,00 @1,25
2 afloat ····· —@—
Table, doz. boy 1,50 @2,00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ····· —@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ····· 3 @ 5
Manufactur

☞The Post speaks of *"Squatters"* on Saturday. Does it mean the Locofoco candidate for Mayor?

Mr. Mayor Hay.—The Chronicle says this gentlemen intends to be a candidate for re-election to the office he now holds.

Mr. Clay's Postage.—The Wheeling Times says, from the number of letters daily passing that place, it is estimated that Mr. Clay's postage for the last year has not been less than $10,000! Some means should be taken to refund this enormous tax.

THE BOARD OF TRADE,
OR, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—No 1.

We have been thinking about the Association designated and known by the above names, for some time, and the period when it seems most proper to say *what* we think has arrived. On the first of the New Year, an election will take place for officers for 1845, and at that time, or as soon after as may be, we are desirous of seeing the association thoroughly re-organized and strengthened. An effort has lately been made to increase its number by the appointment of a Committee to wait upon those of our Merchants, Manufacturers and Citizens, who are not connected with it, to obtain their subscriptions and membership. We should have been pleased to have co-operated with the Board, had it thought proper to have informed us of the design, but as all the information we have upon the subject was picked up in the streets, we are unable to say what success that committee had. We are not aware that the Board has been publicly noticed as it should be for some years, and, for the purpose of attracting attention to it, we propose considering the nature and object of the association, and the indispensable necessity, not only of its existence, but that it should be active and powerful in its influence. We undertake this without any consultation or communication with any of its members, designing to speak our mind freely and frankly as we hope to be heard.

First, as to the nature of the Association. It is composed of the Merchants and Manufacturers doing business in this city, of whatever nature it be, and also of such citizens, professional and otherwise, as may desire it. All experience and observation has shown the great utility of a voluntary association of this nature. By it the united influence of the Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests of the city can be speedily brought to bear upon any subject which concerns them, whether it be one which threatens to have an injurious, or promises a beneficial effect. It is assumed, because it is obvious, that whatever tends to injure either, or both classes, in the same ratio injures the general prosperity of the city, since those two classes fully represent it: when they flourish, all who are dependent on them prosper, and so the contrary. To see the whole matter clearly, we will suppose there was no Chamber of Commerce in the city. There would then be no common ground upon which all could meet. Every man engaged in business might be an Ishmael, and there would be nothing but disagreement and clashing views; no concert of action; no unanimity; no efforts for the general good at home or abroad, but every man would care for himself, and, to use part of a homely proverb in a temporal sense, "the devil would care for the whole." In such a state of things, no matter what new avenues of trade might present themselves, no united effort could be made to secure them; nor what organized competition might be got up by other cities, no action could be had to neutralize it. For all the good that could be effected, these leading interests would be powerless as a rope of sand. On the other hand, an Association having for its object the general good of the whole city, and as a necessary sequent of each individual, is a council where all can meet to exchange their views, to give their opinion and to unite their influence. It is the eye, so to speak, of the city, which watches over its prosperity, ever ready to note an evil influence; the great ear, into which every one speaks; the head which governs and directs; the power which presses down all opposition, and in its effects produces infinitely more than the dissipated influences of tenfold its numbers. What organization and discipline is to an army, a civil association of this kind is to the commerce of the city. But this will be perhaps better understood when we state what its particular *objects* are.

The legitimate object, in general terms, is the prosperity of the business of the city of every description. To attain this, its organization is similar to that of many other associate bodies. Each individual, on the payment of an annual subscription of $5, becomes a member. The officers consist, or should consist, of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Board of twenty-one Directors, Treasurer, Secretary, &c. A committee of three is elected monthly, whose duty it is to act as a committee of arbitration, &c., in case of any dispute among the members or citizens who may desire their services in matters of business. The members of this committee render their services without fee or reward, and though their decisions are only recommendatory, yet they are generally satisfactory, and considerably cheaper than lawyers and courts. In case of special action being needed upon any subject, it is usual to appoint a special committee for that purpose, who, after informing themselves, make a report, which is submitted and debated in the usual manner, and accepted or rejected as the majority decide.

In this way, anything that concerns business in general, or any particular branch of it, is brought under consideration; and one very great advantage is, that every interest receives the united support of all the rest: *i. e.* suppose the manufacturers, or dry good, or grocery, or commission merchants to be injured by competition from a rival city, all the merchants in other branches of business, and manufacturers, are bound to assist them. The obvious advantage of the board is thus shown at a glance, for here they *unite* their whole influence in aid of each other; and it is equally clear that there is not one merchant or manufacturer in the city whose individual interest is not concerned, and who would not be greatly benefited by becoming an active member. By attending the meetings, and hearing and participating in the debates, every one would become acquainted with whatever relates to their own and every other branch of business. We put it to every one embraced in these classes, whether this is not a good and desirable thing, and whether it does not appeal to them to become active participants and recipients. Another object embraced within its design is the regulating of commercial usages; the formation of a scale of charges for buying, selling, storing, shipping, making advances, negotiating bills, &c., &c. It is its business to settle tares, to establish grades of quality in articles subject to inspection; and, in short, to fix such general regulations as will systematize and facilitate the transaction of business.

In case remonstrance is necessary against what may be conceived to be pernicious legislation operating against the commerce of the city, or legislation is needed to open or secure a new source of trade, or an influence is to be exerted with the "powers that be" to attain any object, the board is the proper place to originate the movement, and from thence it carries all the weight that the united body of merchants and manufacturers can give it. We need not say how immeasurably superior *that* is, to the representations of a few isolated individuals not known or recognized abroad.

Number II.

We stated on Saturday what we conceived to be the nature and object of the Board of Trade, as it is usually called. We wish to notice the Board of this city as it now exists, its prospects, the duty of the Merchants and Manufacturers, generally, at this period, &c.

Our present Association was organized in January, 1836, and has existed for eight years without any alteration. We do not know what its condition was for several of the subsequent years, but we have every reason to believe it was much more active and influential than it has been for the three or four years past. To what causes the decline is to be attributed, we are not informed, nor is it of much importance to know, but it will be conceded, we think, that it has lost much of its usefulness. We do not reflect upon all of the present members of the Association, for we know that a few of them have done all that men could do, by their contributions, personal labors, &c., to sustain and increase its powers to confer benefit, but we do mean to say, that there has been a culpable neglect on the part of the greater number. Some of its best members have had all the labor laid on them, while the balance have enjoyed the profits and the honors. But of this we do not care to speak. We wish to awaken general attention to the Board, and to see it all that it ought to be—a general and active council of *all* the business men in the city. The following are the principal papers received at the rooms:

National Intelligencer,	Harrisb'g Intelligencer,
Globe,	Cincinnati Gazette,
Baltimore American,	Louisville Journal,
U. S. Gazette,	St. Louis Republican,
Philadelphia Inquirer,	N. O. Bulletin, &c., &c,
N. Y. Express,	Pittsburgh Gazette,
N. Y. Tribune,	Pittsburgh Chronicle,
N. Y. Evening Post,	Pittsburgh Age,
N. Y. Cour. & Enqirer,	Harrisburgh Union,
Harrisburgh Telegraph,	

By an arrangement lately made with the members of the Wirt society, the Board became possessed of its valuable library. Many of these works are very costly and not easy of access. We may instance a set of Niles' Register in 51 vols; the Encyclopædia Britannica, in 21 quarto volumes; Encyclopædia Americana in 13 volumes; Webster's quarto Dictionary in 2 volumes; state papers, and many other valuable publications. A number of Magazines are received at the rooms, among others, Hunt's Merchants Magazine; the Knickerbocker; the Ecclectic, &c.

Notwithstanding the publications now received make a very respectable reading room, an examination of them will convince any one that they can and ought to be increased; but this we presume the Directors do not consider themselves warranted in doing in the present condition of the Board. We intimated on Saturday, that we were not informed as to the success the Committee met with in their effort to increase the number of members, but we know there is ample material in the city to increase the present roll considerably. We think we would not hazard much in saying we can name one hundred, or one hundred and fifty men in business in the city, who should, from every consideration of interest, immediately become members. The accession of these *as active* members would give a powerful impetus to the Board, and infuse new life into all its operations. And we think it is full time the generation of young Merchants and Manufacturers were coming forward in this matter. Why should a few of the old ones have all the work to do when there are so many just as much concerned, and every whit as able, with the direction of the experienced, to do it? We would like very much to see such a state of opinion obtained on this subject as would send every man to Coventry who would refuse to contribute his quota of funds and personal attention. What is the annual fee of $5 to a man in business, when for it he receives not only all the benefits we on Saturday endeavored to show flows, or should flow, from the general duties of the Board, but access to the leading journals from all parts of the Union, some of which cost treble that amount, to a valuable library and a number of our best literary magazines? A comfortable well lighted room, and all conveniences are furnished, and he has a place to which he can introduce a friend or customer on a visit to the city. Frequently the rooms at leisure hours brings him in contact with his neighbors, and promotes acquaintance and harmony with others whose interest, in general, coincides with his own. The interchange of views elicits information which may often be of importance in the usual routine of business. To the young Merchant we believe nothing can supply the want of some resort of this kind, and as for the mercantile knowledge he would gain, we are willing to leave to his own candor to say whether it would not be worth a good many $5's in his life time.

North Carolina.—*Expulsion of a Senator.*—William Ennett, a Locofoco Senator from the county of Onslow, was *expelled* by the Senate of North Carolina, last week, for presenting a *forged* certificate of his election. He deserved severer punishment.

Boston Municipal Election.—Another trial for the choice of Mayor and five Members of the Board of Aldermen, was held at Boston on Monday of last week, but without success. Wetmore (Whig) received 3,767; Davis (Native) 3,904; Greene (Loco) 2,268; Scattering 78. It will be observed that the Native vote is stronger than at first trial, and exceeds the Whig by 137.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1844.

In *Senate*, nothing of the slightest general importance was transacted. After being a short time in session, it adjourned over to Monday.

In the *House*, a Bill to establish by law the *nativeism* of children, born abroad of American citizens who have no intention of changing their national character, was reported, on leave, by C. J. Ingersoll, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After various motions to consider different propositions,

Mr. Belser, of Ala., moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused, and the House also refused to suspend the Rules by a vote of 89 to 31.

Mr. Belser's object was understood to be to take up the Texas question. The House adjourned between 1 and 2 o'clock, a quorum hardly being present at any time during the sitting.

Friday, Dec. 27, 1844.

The *Senate* did not sit.

In the *House*, as soon as the Journal was read, Mr. Hammitt of Miss., was recognized by the Speaker among several competitors for the floor.

Mr. H. said he was anxious, as one of the friends of Texas, and for the immediate annexation of that country to the United States, to know when this subject was to be called up in the House. He supposed that those who were opposed to annexation were equally anxious to be informed when this subject was to be considered.

Mr. Harden of Ill. here called the gentleman to order as there was no subject before the House.

Mr. Hammitt said, to bring matters to a conclusion, he would ask the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs when he intended to bring forward his proposition for the Annexation of Texas, (Great laughter.)

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose with considerable gravity, and said that he was anxious to enter upon the consideration of the subject at once, but that the House seemed indisposed to transact business. He had intended to have called up the subject on Monday, but the House seemed indisposed to enter upon its consideration. When a motion was made yesterday by a gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. Belser) to go into Committee of the whole upon this subject, there was great confusion in the Hall.

The subject ended here amidst great cries of "Now" and "Monday" for the consideration of the subject. Monday was finally named by Mr. Ingersoll.

After transacting some unimportant business, the House adjourned over to Monday.

Massachusetts Congressional Election.

Another trial for the choice of Members of Congress in the IId, IVth, Vth and IXth Districts of Massachusetts took place on last Monday.

IId District.—*Complete.*—Hon. Daniel P. King (Whig) 4,986; Hood (Loco) 2,770; Scatt. (Ab.) 804. King's majority over all, 1,322. Net Whig gain since November, 1,372.

IVth District.—Returns complete.—Benjamin Thompson (Whig) elected 5,266; Parmenter (Loco) 4,407; scattering (Ab.) 525. Thompson's majority over all, 334. At the first trial the majority against him was 846—making a net Whig gain since November of 1180. The Abolition vote has fallen off 748—nearly two-thirds—since November.

Vth District.—In 21 out of 40 towns composing the District, the vote stands thus:—Hon. Charles Hudson, (whig) 3,263; Davis (Loco) 2,150; Scatt. (Ab.) 434. Net whig gain in these towns since November, 1,021! There can be no doubt of the election of Mr. Hudson.

IX District.—The returns are in from all the towns except two. Artemas Hale (whig) 4,207; Williams (Loco) 4,241; Scatt. (Ab.) 710. The two towns to be heard from will place Hale ahead of his Locofoco competitor some 20 or 30 votes. The majority against him in the towns now heard from at the previous trial was 1,685. Net whig gain since November, 941. Mr. Hale will doubtless be elected at the next trial, and then the Massachusetts Delegation in the next Congress will stand—whigs 10, locos 0!—a whig gain of two members.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

Those who are unacquainted with the source and origin of the anti-rent troubles in New York, will read the following statement with interest. It is a synopsis of a statement published by Mr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, son of the proprietor of the estate, but without any interest in it. We copy from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

1. The Manor of Rensselaerwick extends from a point twelve miles below, to a point twelve miles above Albany, North and South, and to a distance each side of the Hudson of twenty-four miles; it is therefore 24 miles in length and 48 in width, embracing the counties of Albany and Rensselaer; the cities of Albany and Troy and some villages excepted; its population is 50,000.

2. The title to the land rests on these grounds. Holland, *in order to encourage* emigrants, made liberal offers to Patroons who should plant colonies in New Netherlands. Killian Van Rensselaer, at various times from 1630 to 1637, purchased lands from the Indian chiefs, in presence of the Governor, making payment in full. These purchases were confirmed by the authorities at Fort Amsterdam; by the Dutch government at home; by the English in 1664, again in 1685; and still again in 1704; and finally by the State of New York in 1821, by a provision of the constitution saying, that nothing in that instrument "shall "affect any grants of land within this State, made "by authority of the King or his predecessors." The Judiciary Committee, in the Legislature last year, said expressly that if this was not a good title, *"there can certainly be none in this State."*

3. Most of the Manor is settled under perpetual leases, by which tenants hold the farms in perpetuity, with a reservation to the proprietor of mines and streams, the right to erect mills and to cut timber for them, the right of ingress and egress over the land,—he paying for the land so used,—and a quarter of the purchase money on every alienation of the estate otherwise than by will. The tenant is bound to pay a yearly rent in wheat, four fat fowls, and a day's service, and to pay all taxes.

4. The rents paid by the Helderberg and Rensselaer farmers are 10 bushels of wheat per 100 acres, and the average of the whole manor is about 11 bushels per 100 acres, less than one bushel to nine acres. These terms were preferred by the original tenants to purchase in fee.

These are the prominent facts concerning the tenure by which these lands are held. The title of the proprietors is perfectly good:—the rents are very low; and the whole is held according to express agreement. The *grievances* complained of by the tenants, and which are made the pretexts of the rebellion and refusal to pay the rents, are thus stated. 1. They allege a want of title in the Landlord; this has been disproved, and if it were well-founded, *they*, certainly, have *no better* title than the proprietor. 2. Some complain because they pay in wheat instead of money. There can be no practical grievance in this provision, as with money wheat can always be purchased; the requisite amount can always be raised; and the arrangement was made expressly for the benefit of the tenants. 3. The pair of fowls and the day's service are represented as anti-republican. These have always been *commuted* at the market price, when desired. 4. The reservation to the landlord of a quarter of the money, when the farms are sold, is complained of, but it should be borne in mind, that it cost the holder *nothing*, that he agreed to the condition, that he gets *three fourths* when he has no ownership in it, and above all these quarter-sales have *very rarely been exacted* by the proprietor and may *always* be commuted at very small prices. 5. The reservation of mines and streams is complained of;—but it is a part of the contract, and practically it has no effect, as no mines have been discovered. 6. The tenants say they have paid for the land, by paying rent for a series of years, and should therefore be its owners:—the same rule would release a borrower from the obligation to repay the *principal* of a debt when he had kept it long enough to let the accumulated interest equal the original sum. 7. Another complaint is that back rents have been allowed to accumulate:—this is as much the fault of the tenant, as the proprietor, and moreover the late Patroon made the most positive and benevolent provisions in his will, for abatement in whole or in part of these back rents. 8. It is said the tenants have been degraded to vassals and serfs; the Judiciary committee of the last Legislature have declared their belief that this grievance exists only in imagination.

These are the grievances of which the tenants complain; and no one can fail to see that they are utterly unfounded, or at least inadequate to justify the steps they have taken. The writer of the communication next alludes to the propositions that have been made to remove even these slight causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the tenets. The proprietors have never proposed, in new leases, to renew any of the objectionable clauses, but have been perfectly willing to unite with the tenants in cancelling all the old leases, and changing the mode of tenure, so that wheat rent should be converted into money rent, and the farms purchased at the price of which the rent due would be the interest. The tenants profess to agree to these terms, but a difference arises as to the *price* of the wheat, and the *rate* of interest; the proprietors wish to take the average price of wheat for the last *ten* years, (which would be about $1,25,) and to estimate the interest at 5 per cent:—the tenants refuse to allow over $1,00 per bushel for the wheat, and demand the interest be estimated at 7 per cent. The difference between these views will be seen at a glance—22½ bushels, at $1,25 per bushel, are $28,50 which would be the annual rent, and this at 5 per cent. would be the interest of $570, the price of the farm on the *proprietor's* scale. On the other hand, 22½ bushels, at $1,00, make the yearly rent only $22,50, and at 7 per cent. would call for a principal of only $322 on the *tenant's* scale.

Important Trials—Fairbank and Miss Webster.—The cases of these persons, who have been confined in the Lexington (Ky.) Jail for the last three months, on the charge of abducting slaves from their owners in that city, came on for trial on the 18th inst. in the Circuit Court of that County, Judge Buckner on the Bench.—*Fairbank* having no counsel, Wm. B. Kinhead was appointed by the Court to defend him. His case was continued, on account of the absence of a material witness, until the March term of the Court. The case of Miss Webster was taken up, her counsel being Messrs. Combs, Johnson and Shy. The accused was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. A jury was obtained with difficulty, and out of the 24 jurymen first called, there was but one who had not made up his opinion in the case. The *Lexington Observer*, from which we take the statement, says that great interest is felt in the trial, and the court room is much crowded. The trial was to proceed on the 19th.

By the following letter, published in the Boston Chronicle, it will be seen that Miss Webster's father has gone to Lexington. The Chronicle says:

MISS DELIA A. WEBSTER.

A friend in Haverhill, who has taken a deep interest in the case of this heroic victim of the slaveholding chivalry, and who wrote to her parents offering to assist in raising the funds necessary for her defence, sends us the following letter which he received from her mother in reply:

Ferrisburgh, Dec. 12th, 1844.

Mr. Haselton:—Kind Sir,—I received your letter with surprise, and was much gratified to learn that strangers sympathise with us in our affliction. Mr. Webster is not at home to read and answer your kind letter; I will therefore assume the responsibility for so doing, although my mind is so much agitated I can hardly use my pen.

My husband started for Kentucky, Nov. 28th, an aged man with slender health: it was thought by some, imprudent to undertake a journey of 1200 miles at this season of the year, but he could not rest by day or night, and said he would go and see if there could be any thing done to relieve our unfortunate child, now a prisoner in Lexington jail merely on suspicion of being an abolition agent, and assisting in the escape of three servants.—She says she has given no just grounds for suspicion, and has good reason to believe that Mr. Fairbank gave none. You mentioned raising a subscription—I hardly know how to reply, but thank you for your generous offer, and perhaps shall need your assistance; but at present we do not know what we shall want. I expect to hear from Lexington soon, and then can judge better what to do. I will write to you again if necessary.—There has been talk of raising a subscription here, but it has not yet been done. The people here have much sympathy for our distressed daughter, and wish to do something for her relief. I hope we shall not remain in suspense long; it is very painful in a case of such magnitude. Be assured your friendship is duly appreciated.

Yours respectfully, Esther Webster.

THE GLASS VASE.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We take the following correspondence from the Wheeling Times.

Wheeling, Va., 28th Nov., 1844.

Hon. H. Clay—*Dear Sir:*—We have sent to you a large Glass Vase, which was made at our Glass Manufactory in this city, and which was thought worthy of a medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, when exhibited at the recent Fair in competition with similar manufactures from other parts of the United States. We have supposed, therefore, that it may be deemed worthy of your acceptance, as a specimen of American skill and as an appropriate tribute to the enlarged wisdom, the patriotic zeal, and distinguished ability with which you have uniformly sustained and encouraged the arts and industry of our own country. To you, Sir, more than to any other statesman, your countrymen justly attributes the present degree of perfection to which Americans have attained in the manufactures which are essential to national security, and conducive to the comfort and happiness of the people. As a testimonial that we cordially concur in this sentiment, and in the general admiration of the genius and virtues which have made your life a blessing to our country, and which will hand down your name to future times, undimmed by the misrepresentations of the present, we pray you to accept this production of American manufacture.

With the highest esteem, Sir,

We are your friends,

M. & R. H. SWEENEY & CO.

Ashland, 14th, Dec., 1844.

Gentlemen—I duly received your obliging letter and the large Glass Vase, in perfect condition, which, having received the medal of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, you have kindly tendered to me. I thank you, gentlemen most cordially and gratefully for this beautiful article, surpassing in magnitude and splendor any production of Cut Glass which I have ever seen. And I thank you also for the friendly motives which prompted you to place me under an obligation so great to you. The Vase is a triumphant vindication of the wisdom of that policy, to the establishment of which I have devoted my utmost endeavors, respecting which, however, others should share largely in the merit which you are pleased to assign to me.

How surprising and, at the same time, gratifying is the reflection that in the city of Wheeling, on the site of which, at a period not much more remote than that of my birth, Savages roamed in undisturbed dominion, an object of costly manufacture has been produced rivaling in beauty, elegance and exquisiie taste the most finished fabrics of a similar nature in the old world!

Long may that policy be cherished and sustained which, by stimulating American skill and enterprize, and protecting American labor, has led to these beneficial results. And I sincerely hope that you may long live, in prosperity, to witness the progress and enjoy the benefit of American Manufactures.

I regret that the Vase has not some more conspicuous place than in my humble dwelling, where it might be inspected, and would command the admiration of a greater number than can view it here. But we shall exhibit it to our visitors as a precious testimony of your friendly regard, and as a brilliant evidence of the degree of perfection to which that species of manufacture has already arrived.

I am gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. M. & R. H. Sweeney.

FIFTH WARD.

At an adjourned meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of the Fifth Ward, held on Saturday evening, Dec. 28, Mr. Hilary Brunot in the Chair, and *Henry Fess, Jr.* Secretary, the following persons were duly nominated as candidates for Councils:

For Select Council—William Gates.

For Common Council—Andrew McBride, Charles Ferguson, Thomas Hays, William Sutch and Alexander Bradley.

☞The following story has long been a favorite in private circles, but we are not aware that it has ever appeared in print. We believe it originated somewhere in the neighborhood of old Cape Ann. A traveller in a stage coach overheard an old lady from the country, thus address her companion:

"Friendship, Miss Bishop, is like a spider's web, the least breath of air will destroy it. Bets Wade and I was gals together: all the difference *was, I rich*, and Bets was *poor*. Well, one day, Bets got married and there's no *end* to the things my husband did gin (did give) that gal. He gin her *sights* and *sights* o'things. Her gin her a *great* keeler tub and a *little* keeler tub. He gin her *two* wooden bowls painted yaller outside, and red inside; he gin her a *churn*, and a *churn-dash too*, Miss Bishop, and he gin her a peck of raisins and a quart of tea, and yet that ungrateful wretch never set foot inside our house for *two* years!—One day I was sitting *cading* (carding) tow before the door—I never thought myself above cading tow, Miss Bishop—a chaise drove up. Who should it be but Bets Wade! I thought I must be polite in my own house, and says I, 'Bets come in.' She came in and she *sot* down. My husband soon came in. I hit him the wink not to speak to Bets, and that touched her up pretty well, for my husband always sot every thing by Bets—all the world and *more too* sometimes. She told him she'd been living so long in that sea port town Pawtucket, she thought she must once more visit her country friends. That sea port town Pawtucket! that made me mad, Miss Bishop; its no more of a sea port town than Merrimack River! but Joe had lived too long in the woods to be skeared by an owl, much more by Bets Wade.—Bets asked me if I wouldn't give her some tea.—I told her I would if she'd wait till tea time come; so I went *down* into the cellar and I got a pound of pound cake, and a pound of short cake, and two pounds of sage cheese of my own making—Bets Wade never put better into *her* mouth in *her* life—and I brought 'em up and put 'em on the table, and says I—'Bets, eat!' and good Lord! she did eat! if she eat one mouthful she eat *two* pounds. I should think the critter hadn't had any thing to eat for *two* months. When she was filled, she she believed she must go, for she had an antic horse and a new chaise! *Antic horse* and a new chaise! The horse wan't bigger than a Newfoundland dog and they had to tie the poor creature to a post to keep him from tumbling down, and as for the chaise, that was made in Adam's day, and then 'twant new! no it never was new! and if Bets Wade ever got a ride off that horse, she did well—no, she never did! She had to take the poor critter into the chaise afore she got home and that's a fact certified.—*Boston Trans.*

COMMERCIAL.

Canal Tolls and the Revenue of the State.

Since our last article upon this subject, the gratifying fact has been announced that the Revenue from the Public Works, for the year ending Nov. 30th., presents a considerable increase over the previous year. This is, perhaps, the last time we shall notice the subject; we wish, therefore, to compare some statistical facts, drawn from the Collector's books, for the purpose of illustrating all that we have before urged. We select a few items of exports, *at random:*

BACON.

1841	lbs. 9,588,549	1843	lbs. 23,009,640
1842	13,304,816	1844	19,105,805

This item exhibits great fluctuation, but the increase each year is marked. 1843 presents an extraordinary movement, but it was quite irregular, compared with either of the other years, in which the bulk went forward from the opening of navigation to the 1st of August as follows:

1841	lbs. 8,145,441	1843	lbs. 20,281,236
1842	9,330,331	1844	17,041,441

In June and July of that year, no less than 9,360,000 lbs went forward, being more by 7,000,000 of lbs than was exported in the same months of either of the other years. These statements will show the great increase in this one item, being, since 1841, more than *one hundred per cent.* Now the quantity of barrelled Pork which was exported in the same time is perfectly insignificant, and we contend that if encouragement is extended, it will pass over our works, and exhibit a greater increase than Bacon has. 450,000 bbls were received at New Orleans during the year ending Sept. 1st, mostly for the Eastern markets, while about one hundred (100) bbls passed over our Works. 70,000 bbls. were shipped from Portsmouth this year, (1844) most of which found its way to the East *via* N. O. Such glaring facts as these are enough to open the eyes of any Board of Commissioners who have the welfare of the State really at heart. Either Pork can, or cannot, be carried over the works. If it can, why have not some of these thousands of bbls. passed over them? And is Pork any worse than Flour, or even Bacon, or a dozen other articles:

Take two other items, those of Butter and Cheese:

1841	lbs. 531,772	1843	lbs. 1,433,449
1842	956,434	1841	1,645,472

Here is a steady and rapid growth. These figures show that the increase since 1841 is more than *one hundred and fifty per cent!* The production of Cheese in the Ohio Western Reserve is enormous, and since the stimulus of a market in England has been given, it will increase in even a greater ratio than it has ever yet done. Such remarks as the following are in all the English markets received by the Acadia: "The imports of Cheese have been large and the quality of the article is much approved by the English palate;" "Imports of Cheese are large and decidedly superior to last season," showing the improved demand; besides it is well known that our Cheese is driving the Dutch entirely out of the English markets. One house in Warren, O., last season shipped 1,300,620 lbs to other markets, an amount nearly equal to the whole quantity shipped by this route. From this fact some idea may be formed of the immense aggregate seeking the seaboard, and we see no reason why the shipments of next year *via* this city cannot be trebled unless our Commissioners refuse to extend the necessary encouragement. It will be remembered that Butter and Cheese are classed together. The case is much the same with Butter as with Cheese. The total receipts of *both* articles at Cleveland had very slightly increased, showing a preference for this route over the Northern.

We pass on to another and it is Cotton. We endeavored to show in a former paper the manner in which this item might be affected. We can now say that the prospect is more favorable to influence it, than at that time. The over production in the South West, and consequent depression of prices, will induce the Planters in North Alabama, Tennessee and North Mississippi, to seek an interior market. A late Nashville paper stated, tauntp to that period, no Cotton had been shipped to New Orleans from that city. We are, therefore, more than ever of the opinion that by judicous management the Cotton of those sections, at least, might be attracted to this city for a market and failing in that she sent forward. In a comparatively short time the consumption here will not be less than from 10 to 11,000 bales per annum and may be much more. But to the statement:

1841	lbs. 700,657	1842	lbs. 952,985
1843	" 1,682,837	1844	" 1,125,746

Here is a falling off last year. No comment is needed. Any one can see from the insignificant quantity, that it will get come while the Tolls remain as they are.

We take up another: Tobacco.

1841	lbs. 11,247,847	1842	lbs. 12,997,204
1843	" 18,173,849	1844	" 17,303,415

There is no other article carried over our Works so regular in its movement as this, more particularly for the last three years. The statement shows an increase from '41 to '43 of more than seventy-five per cent., but a falling off in '44 compared with '43, while it is known that the crop has increased. But to influence the article, the attraction to this route must extend to Missouri, and it can be done. Divert the Tobacco of that State and it will swell the aggregate very largely.

We select another, and pitch upon rags:

1841	lbs. 202,682	1842	lbs. 191,581
1843	" 379,261	1844	" 669,742

This does not so fairly exhibit the effect of Tolls and freights as either of the other items we have mentioned, because the increase (more than *three hundred per cent* since '42) was caused by the stimulus of high cash prices in this city, where, by far the greater part was bought for export.

As a last and most forcible illustration of our view of the effect of low tolls upon Western Produce, we choose Flour, and will go back for seven years:

1838	bls. 85,682	1842	bls. 114,012
1839	" 58,584	1843	" 130,887
1840	" 144,968	1844	" 110,452
1841	" 101,319		

In considering this statement it is necessary to remember that while the exports have been very fluctuating since 1840, those by the Northern and Southern routes have been increased in the quantity sent forward, especially by the Northern route, that is, the Erie Canal.—The export of flour manufactured at Akron, Ohio, is fully equal to all shipped from this city in '44! Why has not the Flour of the whole of the tiers of counties along the Ohio to Marietta, along the Cross-Cut and a good portion of the Ohio canal, passed over this route? More than half a million barrels have been manufactured in sections of country fully within the sphere which it should command; yet so exceedingly feeble is its influence, it cannot attract but a fifth part of the whole! A single house in Youngstown, Ohio, last year shipped 16,000 barrels to New York *via* Buffalo, every barrel of which ought to have gone to Philadelphia *via.* this city.

A representation has been made to the Board from a quarter which will command consideration, that the tolls may be profitably increased on Burr Blocks, Queensware, Manufactured Marble, &c. We respectfully protest against an advance on anything but the Marble. It should be known to the Board, that the effect will inevitably be to drive every ton of the other articles to the rout *via* New Orleans. Already a greater portion of the burr blocks, and a small portion of the other articles, come to this city in that way. If any alteration is made, let the tolls be lowered.

We are fully aware that this is not the most interesting subject in the world to many of our readers, but while there is time to set the matter fairly before the public, we are inclined to embrace it. We are ardently desirous of seeing our public improvements fully and, to the State, profitably employed, and we are not disposed to omit trying (there is nothing like *trying*, after all) to produce such a change as will bring business to them, whatever may be the result of the effort. It is our sober conviction that the commerce of the Works may be vastly increased; we wish to see it done, and therefore these statements. We shall wait with some anxiety to see the action the Canal Commissioners will take. Their views will, no doubt, be made known in their report to the Legislature.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th, reports sales of Hogs from $2.90 to 3.25 per 100 lbs, and says, "yesterday and day before $3.25 and 3.37 were offered for some very fine lots to come in next week, *and refused!* This is an extraordinary advance.

DAIRY FARM TO LET,

SITUATE 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Fourth street Road, containing about 85 acres, 50 of which is in meadow. It is well calculated for the Milk business—the meadows being in fine order, and the farm well watered. Apply to THOMAS AIKEN,
d27-w3t* On the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—8 large building Lots, running from the turnpike to low water mark, on the Monongahela river, a few feet east of the bridge—the same on which the iron steamer Valley Forge was built. These lots united are admirably situated for manufacturing purposes, for Boat building, or for Board yard, &c. The lots are about 220 feet deep, with a street opened to the river. Inquire of C. S. BRADFORD, or of E. PHILLIPS, of Birmingham. [dec12-dlaw&wtf

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Oh o.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of Candor, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.
aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

Old Worm Medicines must stand back.

PUBLIC attention is asked to the following Certificates in favor of Sellers' Vermifuge.

Warrenton, Jefferson county, O., Nov. 5, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I gave a vial of Mr. R. E. Sellers' Vermifuge to two of my children, and after following the given direction it expelled two hundred very large worms or more. JACOB SHAFFER.

Warrenton, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 25, 1844.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—This is to certify that I purchased of Thomas Shannon, Esq., one bottle of your celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it to my little son, who was then five years old, which took from him one hundred and eighty-six worms of a very large size. I believe your Vermifuge to be the best worm medicine for children that the world ever produced. I would therefore call upon all parents who have children afflicted with worms to give it one trial. JOSEPH McCLEARY,
Justice of the Peace.

Warrenton, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 26, 1844.

We, the subscribers, do certify that we are acquainted with the effects of R. E. Sellers' valuable medicines since its introduction into our place, and have used some of it ourselves, and that its success is in our opinion equal to that certified above, and that it is uncomparably superior to any other worm medicine we have ever seen or heard of.

WILKINSON BRINDLEY,
ISAAC BRINDLEY,
JOSEPH GREENLEE.

Warrenton, Jeff. Co., O., Nov. 28, 1844.

Mr R. E. Sellers: Dear Sir—The above with many others could be procured to prove the effects of your valuable medicine, but more I deem not necessary.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS SHANNON,
per SAMUEL SHANNON.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood street. dec9-Tw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of James Glover, formerly of Allegheny County, deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to either of us. SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. G. McLEAN.
dec 10—w6t* Executors.

A FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATE in St Clair township, seven miles from Pittsburgh, containing about 53 acres of land, of good quality, with the following improvements, to wit: a good dwelling house and frame barn, a large orchard of fruit trees in bearing, with about 40 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance first rate timber. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to WM. MILHOLLAND, at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, or to the subscribers, near the premises.

N. B. Terms made easy. JOHN MATTS,
dec 2-Tw6t ISAAC KING.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Montgomery, late of Pitt township, deceased, were this day granted to me. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will forward them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to the estate of said decedent will make immediate payment. WM. ARTHURS, Administrator,
Nov. 20, 1844-nov30w6t* Pitt township.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard